IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,052.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
4th Sept	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA .	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA.....	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA..	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA..	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	RETURN "A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	494 or 495	891 or	742-8
,, LONDON	627 or 628	940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona A & C	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Benares A & C.....	6075*	12th Feb.	10th Feb
City of Marseilles A & C...	8800*	23rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Birmingham A&C.	7475*	12th Mar.	10th Mar
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Paris A & C.....	9209*	13th April	11th Apr
New Twin Screw Steamer A & C	9000	...	22nd Apr
City of Lahore A & C ...	8475	.....	24th Apr
City of Marseilles A & C ..	8800*	27th May	25th May

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is intended to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply :—

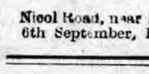
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kasara	1,165	Thurs. 11th Sept.	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2,185	Friday 12th Sept.	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.s. "Kasara," 1,165 tons, on Thursday 11th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly).

S.S. "Patiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday the 11th September, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday 18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3419	,, 2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3305	,, 16th Oct.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 30th Sept.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Chindwara," 5,192 tons, on or about 6th September, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY. 6th September, 1913.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,88,153
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawapore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambaila City, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager,

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979	E Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	.. ..	16th Nov.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. 14.
Cleopatra	4039	.. ..	16th Jan. ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	10th April
*Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Dec. 1913
Fr. Ferdinand	6016	A. Leva	28th Jan. 1914.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	16th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Chunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7583	U. Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	N. Giatovich	30th May.
Persia	5365	G. Bartole	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750
,, London via Trieste ..	Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
,, London via Trieste ..	,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
,, London via Trieste ..	,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Taurea, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Persia	5365	G. Bartole	8th Sept. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

O. H. WILSON,
Agent,

40, Church Gate Street.

WATCHES OF QUALITY.

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30

Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

Our Original Campaign Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs 25, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 40.
Silver Hunting Rs. 45, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs 240.

Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.

Our "Extra Flat" Dress Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs.60.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.

Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

Our "Lentille" Pocket Watch.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.

Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.

The "Kew" English Watch, made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.

The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 600.

Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear, entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 160.

Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.

A GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL.

DISCOUNT, 10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ETC, BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilitiog
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	....Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	.... ,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... ,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,
Chester	125o	,, ,,
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,
Monkey	125o	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

PARSI NEW YEAR.

ORDERS FOR

CAKES ETC.,

NOW REGISTERED

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WILL BE OUT IN THE CURRENT YEAR.

A "BEAUTY AND JOY" (in English).

An interesting and instructive Novel of Indian life (original), a Moral guide for all Communities of about 500 pages. Price (for previous subscribers) Rupee One, Postage extra,

and

A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG

(in English)

Price annas two, postage extra.

Intending subscribers are requested to send in their names (with address) to the author (undersigned); books will be sent from Bombay per V. P. post unless otherwise specified.

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B., Pleader High Court Appellate Side. Author of "Useful Instruction" in Matters Religious, Moral, and other in three vols.

Dumas (Near Surat), 1st Sept., 1913.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS and COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on SATURDAY, the 6th of September, 1913, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the fourteen months ending 30th April, 1913.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1913.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 20th September, 1913, both days inclusive.

CUTCH STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GOOD STEAM. BENGAL COAL PICKED, free from slack, dust, and other impurities, suitable for Locomotive Engines, for one year, from the 1st October to 30th September, 1914, delivered F. O. B. Bombay, or C. F. I. Tuna Bander, Cutch, or Bedi Bander, Jamnagar. Supply to be completed before the end of March, 1914, by a monthly instalment of not less than 50 tons.

A copy of the prescribed form of Tender and of Agreement to be entered into between the Railway Administration and the tenderer, whose tender may be accepted can be obtained on application to the Store keeper, Cutch State Railway, Bhuj, on payment of one rupee. All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, and superscribed TENDER FOR COAL.

All Tenders should reach the Office of the Manager and Chief Engineer, Cutch State Railway, Bhuj, on or before THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1913, quantities, etc., will be supplied on application to the Store-keeper.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. CAMPBELL KIRBY,
Manager and Chief Engineer,
C. S. Ry.

Manager and Chief Engineer's Office,
Bhuj, 1st September, 1913.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, upto 1-30 P.M. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 23rd October, 1913, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES, for 12 months, from 1st January to 31st December, 1914:—

Stores.	Deposit to Accompany Tender.
Castings	250
Lime	250
Sand, and Shingle	250
Cocoanut Oil and Vaclite ...	250
Wrought Iron and Steel ...	500
Stationery English	250
Stationery Indian	250
Provisions	250
Sundries	500
Ironmongery	500
Metals	250
Files	250
Cement	250
Ropes	250
Paints and Oils	250
Timber	500
Lubricating Oils	250

N.B.—Cheques will not be accepted.

1. Forms of Tender and Schedule of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule.
2. The covers to be endorsed 'Tender for Stores."
3. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
4. The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he tenders and any part of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.
5. The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
6. The lime to be slaked with sweet water only and the Tenderer to state the exact locality from which the kanker will be obtained.
7. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

C. W. BOND,
Acting Engineer's Storekeeper.
Stores Office,
Elphinstone Bunder.
Bombay, 4th September, 1913.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

3¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...As. 14 per "

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand *

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA.

A FANCY FAIR will be held by the Daughters of the Cross from the 7th to 21st September next, and a VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, under the patronage of HIS GRACE The ARCHBISHOP of BOMBAY, will be given by the Pupils of the Convent, on September 19th and 20th.

The proceeds of the Fair and Concert will be devoted to the Building Fund of the New School.

Tickets for the entertainment costing Rs. 3, 2 and 1 respectively, can be had at the CONVENT.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
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JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
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Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

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Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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CLARKES B 41 PILLS

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Full programme at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
Pictures only at 8-30 P.M.
THE PANTOMIME FAVOURITE.
First Appearance of
MISS ALICE DIGBY
(Direct from London and Provinces).
IN SOME OF HER
PANTOMIME SUCCESSES.

Dainty Dutch Dancing. | Three Captivating Little Songs (and encores).

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"The Era"—"Sweet fascinating and dainty *** dances with exquisite grace and sings delightfully."

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"Morning News"—"The most talented Vaudeville Artiste so far presented this season by the Olymphia management.

AN AEROPLANE THRILL.

(The chief this week shows an Aeroplane Explosion in mid air. A Wonderful Production).

WIFFLES ONCE AGAIN.

(This time with a serious Heart Affection. Can a broken heart be mended? Ask M. Prince,

DANCING: SINGING: PICTURES:
(A First Class Entertainment.)

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

UNION JACK CHARITY TOURNAMENT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER THE 8TH.

MILITARY vs. CIVILIANS.

KICK OFF 5-30 P. M. Admission Re. 1.

FINAL.

BOMBAY RUGBY TOURNAMENT
POONA
V.
WEST RIDING REGIMENT.
ON SATURDAY, Sept. 6, ON THE OVAL,
KICK-OFF 6 P.M.
Admission to reserved enclosure, one Rupee.
Limited number of chairs. Ladies free.
The cup will be presented at the close of the game.

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

The renowned Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, Room 438.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES, BAZAARS, etc.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

JJ&S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
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Distillers to H. M. The King.

Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

Price Re. 1 per box.

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Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

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A SUPERB CLASSICAL DRAMA.

CLIOS AND PHYLETES.

A Magnificent Itala Masterpiece, produced in the style of that world-famous film-play.

"THE FALL OF TROY."

If you have seen "THE FALL OF TROY" you can guess what this must be like. If you have not

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SAVED BY HER LION ... ... (Exciting Forest Drama).
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PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY—5-30 to 6-30.

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What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

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OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle...	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin...	19	0
Do. do. 5 "	" ...	9	8
Do. do. 2 "	" ...	4	0
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SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..		1	12
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THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

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Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ADVANCING BY 64ths

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A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.

DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "DOCTOR LE CLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions. Postage to Colonies 3d extra from Dr LeClerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

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PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GMEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Saria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO LET.—Newly oil painted corner COMPARTMENTS, in D. J. Buildings, Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best, designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

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STANLEY HOUSE.

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A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE HEADMASTER, THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A. Oxon.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following VACANCIES:—

1. HEAD DRAUGHTSMAN, Pay 110-160 according to qualifications.

Applicants must have had not less than 7 years' training in a mechanical drawing office.

2. 2nd CLERK. Pay 69 to 92, according to qualifications.
3. 3rd ACCOUNT CLERK. Pay 60.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
to Govt. P. W. D., Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary, required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

MILD STEEL TUG—One year old, English built, 54' by 12½' by 6', C. S. C. Engines, large boiler, steam winch, £2,000.

TEAK STEAM LAUNCH.—Copper fastened throughout, 38' by 8' by 5'. Perfectly new (Lloyd's tested) boiler and new C. S. C. Engines £450.

Apply Box No. 10, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

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PANTA BUILDING,
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COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
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CALCUTTA.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of dinning table, arm chairs, cabinets, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs writing tables, bed-steads, typewriter phonographs, baba cradles, lamps, camp tables, perambulators, 2 bundles canvas pipes, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PRECIOUS SIRPECH CROWN ORNAMENT OF FIVE TIKDAS WITH KALGI, consisting of valuable diamonds, rubies and emeralds.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the Pledgee, and on account and at the risk of the firm of Sha Chandulal Khusalchand, the Pledgor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th day of September, 1913, at 4 p.m., one valuable Sirpech head ornament of five Tikdas with Kalgi, consisting of about 325 valuable diamonds with about 205 rubies and 10 emeralds. There was formerly a large valuable emerald in the centre of the said Sirpech, which was sold with the consent of the said firm of Sha Chandulal Khusalji and the one substituted in its place is believed to be an imitation one.

The above Sirpech ornament is now on view.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co. at their Office, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the said Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Property at Old Nagpada Road.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, at the premises under instructions of Mr. Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed and Mr. Jafferbhoy Somji Parpia and Jenabai widow of Gulamali Peerbhoy Nathoo trustees of the estate of Gulamali Peerbhoy Nathoo the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Fakir Mahomed Peerbhoy Nathoo the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 26th day of April, 1910, and further charge dated the 9th day of December, 1910, both made between the said mortgagor of the first part and Hajee Ismail Gul Mahomed of the second part, and the said Jafferbhoy Somji and Jenabai of the third part, and the two indentures of further charge dated the 22nd day of April, 1912, and the 1st day of July, 1912, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said Abdul Kadar Hajee Ismail Gul Mahomed of the other part the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual fazendari tenure, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Old Nagpada Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B. Nos. 3203, and 2403, and Street Nos. 44-50, Old Nagpada Cross Lane and 513-23 Memonwada Road, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the west by Memonwad Road, on or towards the south by the Old Nagapada Cross Lane, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the north by the house of Shaik Molvi Nizamoodin and bearing New Survey No. 3084.

The above property will be sold off positively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Messrs. Matubhai, Gamietram and Madan, Solicitors, at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TULSI MAIN PIPE CLOSE TO THE DADAR STATION ROAD. NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haji Valli Karim Gadiwalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY, the 21st day of September, 1913, at 5 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated 29th June, 1912, and expressed to be made between the said Haji Valli Karim Gadiwalla of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part the immoveable property situate at Tulsi Main Pipe, close to the Dadar Station Road, in the Island of Bombay, hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Tulsi Main Pipe, close to the Dadar Station Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by ad-measurement (1,112) Eleven hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4213, New No. 1A-11870, Old Survey No. nil, New Survey No. 1A-1884, and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3593 (1), Street No. 1055, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the moiety of ground belonging to the said mortgagor and agreed to be sold to Husein Miya Balu Miya, and beyond that by the ground of Damodar Atmaram, on or towards the east by Municipal passage and water channel close to Tulsi water Main Pipe, on or towards the south by a public passage, and on or towards the west by the property of Jarbai Jamsedji K. Desai and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, vendor's Attorneys, at their office in 121 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th September, 1913.

SALES BY AUCTION.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Kabulgitti Gold Mines, Limited, the Undersigned will SELL to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1913, and the days following, commencing at 12 o'clock noon each day, at Kabulgitti mines via Gadag Railway Station (10 miles by road).

All the remaining machinery, stores and plant consisting of:—Engines, boiler, pumps, balance bob and pitwork, weighing machines and piping etc., etc.

Detailed list on application.

IBRAHIM SAIT and Co.,
Auctioneers, Bellary.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about 1578 bags rice and grain sweeping.

UNDER instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Coy., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th September, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Prince's Dock on account of the concerned the following goods:—

Ex. s. s. "African Monarch."

323 bags rice and grain sweeping lying in B Shed.

Ex. s. s. "Glenchunny."

680 bags rice and grain sweeping lying in C Shed.

Ex. s. s. "St. George."

309 bags rice and grain sweeping lying in C and G Shed.

Ex. s. s. "Portloe."

266 bags rice and grain sweeping lying in F Shed.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII, of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House on TUESDAY, 9th September, 1913, at 2 P.M. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

150 CASES cement, tallow, China clay, tin plates, tooth powder, catalogues, tiles, window glass, printed matter, Chlorinate of lime, Edison's batteries, perfumery, turpentine paint, alizarine dye, planed boards, cowries, soda ash, dry grapes, wallnuts, plums, woollen and cotton piece-goods, chemical bleached wood pulp, skins, iron bars, horse box and various other articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th September, 1913.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain G R Elton, sailed yesterday for Natal via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 10 cabin and 330 deck passengers.

The Natal Line steamer Umvolosi, 1,854 tons, Captain W Miller, sailed yesterday for Middlesborough with a general cargo and passengers.

The French mail steamer Ville-de-la-Crotal 3,537 tons Captain B Lafont, sailed yesterday for Noemea etc with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Crostafels, 3,018 tons, Captain H F Socken, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4,182 tons, Captain C Wilson, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Brinkburn, 2,440 tons, Captain G P Proctors, will sail to-day for London and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steamer Stephanotes, 2,584 tons, Captain E A Goodridge, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Beme, 1,892 tons, Captain A S Wright, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil. She sails to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itria, 3419 tons, Captain J H Gulgey, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Mauritius, with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 9 deck passengers.

The steamer Catherine Apcar, 1,730 tons, Captain W Beresford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and 4 cabin passengers.

The P and O Co's steamer India, 4,193 tons, Captain C C Talcot, arrived in harbour yesterday from London etc. with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Bahadoor, 2,936 tons, Captain T M Peet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a cargo of grain.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence Commander G H Finnis, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 957 tons, Captain C S Penny, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee have also decided that Tuesday September 2 should be regarded as a half weather working day for vessels in the same docks.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday and Thursday 3rd and 4th September, 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

ESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard ..R N
d M S Lawrence .. Lt Comdr Finnis...R I M
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam ..R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kirklee	2275	Corrie			J F and Co
C Ali Quindwara	3907	Brocq		Calcutta	8-9 M M and Co
D E Sangola	3348	Scott		Java	7-9 .. M M and Co
F Strathearn	2815	Braddon		Hull	6-9 .. K N & Co
G Kanzler	1865	Schepp		A Strandes	& Co
H Brin Kburn	2440	Procter		Dunkirk	9 .. K N & Co
K Penang Maru	3274	Murazzuni	Kobe		6-9 N Y Kaisha
M China	4160	Tocque	China		10-9 .. P & O Co
O Redbridge	2444	Varsey		Genoa	10-9 W and A G and Co
P Uhenfels	3568	Olbroon			10-9 W and A G and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nurani	2370	Atkin	Jeddah		T M & Co
2 Olympia	2690	Kinnaird	Liverpool		17-9 ..W and A G and Co
3 Persia	3779	Nacco	Colon		6-9 A L S N Co
5 Montebello	2770	Gill	Hull		J F and Co
6 Chanda	3960	Cunningham	Antwerp		6-9 M M & Co

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(Near the Houses of Parliament.)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

7 Rysbergen ... Burgen ... MM& Co
8 Banca...3791 Garwood...Port Said ..2-9... P and O Co
9 Liebenfels ... 2830 Kohleras ...Hamburg... 12-9 ..W and A G Co
10&11 Delta ..4780 Martin...Shanghai...24-9... P and O S N Co
12&13 Arabia...4093 Palmer...London...6-9 .. P and O Co
15 Orostafels...3383 Socken...Antwerp ...5-9 .. W & A G & Co
16 Capri ...4200 Partunato ...Genoa...8-9 M Italiana

H W P D

Mahanadi...549 Ahmed ..Karachi 5-9 Bo S N Co
Saraswati.....443 Ebrau .....Bo S N Co
Netravati .....699.....Fakeera .....Bo S N Co
Indravati.....513 Ismail.....Bo S N Co

M W D D.

Konig.....3176 Coltzau ...10-9 O S and Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Beme	Wright.....	Rang. Aug 18
	Itria	Gulgey.....	Mau's Aug 24
	Olympia ...	Kinnaird ...	Livp't Aug 11
	Bahadur ...	Peet	K'chi Sept 2
5	India	Talbot	L'dou Aug 15
	Catherine Apcar ..	Beresford ..	C'cutta Aug 21

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
5	Umvolosi ...	Miller	Middlesbrough
	Ville-de-la-Ciotal ...	Lafont ...	Noumea, &c
	Crostafels ...	Socken.....	Hamburg, &c
	Palamcotta...	Elton	Natal, &c
	Lhasa	Penny ...	Karachi
	RIMS Lawrence	Finnis	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Brinkburn, Proctor for Dunkirk.
" Stephanotis, Goodridge for Calcutta.
" City of Glasgow, Wilson for Karachi.
" Beme, Wright for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Manin, for Calcutta.
" Putiala, for Persian Gulf.
" Adamsturm, for Hamburg &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Chantala, left Gibraltar, afternoon of the 4th instant. The same Co's steamer Culna, arrived at Port Said, on the evening of 3rd instant. The same Co's steamer Nevasa, left Port Said, afternoon on the 4th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd s s Spuma, from Trieste, left Aden on the 4th instant, and is due here on the 12th instant morning.

Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's s s Ischia, from Bombay, arrived at Naples, on the 3rd instant.

The Anchor Line s s Elysia, homeward bound arrived at Suez on the evening of the 4th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 5.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—135 cwts turmeric, P Jaithabhoy.
Brinkburn s—60 bales hemp, S Ramrickdass.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olimphia s—9,300 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olimphia s—10,000 cwtr wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olimphia s—200 casks, 11 bales, goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olimphia s—840 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 2,973 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, 990 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Brinkburn s—342 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co ; 2000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Montebello s—38,254 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Kuimji ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 11,187 cwts cottonseed, Tejpal Toolsidas ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPT. 5.

Steamer Islanda from Calcutta Agents M M and Co—1122 bales cotton 9 bales cotton waste 434 jattas coir yarn 196 jattas 48 coils raye 44 bags c flowers 90 cases glass bottle 126 coils manila rope 38 cases sulphuric acid 15 cases tarred hem rope 55 cases candles 952 bags cocoanuts 16 bags sulphur 50 bales coir fibre 57 bags cowhides 25 bags cutchalm 8 bags beans 853 bags rice 62 bags fluff 9 bags turmeric 410 bundles mats 148 tons pig iron 15 cases yellow metal sheathings 240 kegs dry colour 218 kegs 22 drum black paint 20 packages soap 391 bags betelnuts 16 bundles cocum roat 8 cases hulwa 744 bags pepper 904 bags 525 baskets 50 jottas ginger 8 robbins cardamoms 924 robbins 269 bags 16 jottas copra 41 bags sugar 626 chests 197 cases 100 tins tea 1395 bales gunny bags 434 bales h cloth 925 bales twine

Steamer Baron Dalmeny from Calcutta Agents Killick Nixon and Co—9000 tons coal

Steamer Beme from Rangoon Agents Shaw Wallace and Co 194200 gallons kerosine oil 4 bales jute thread waste

Steamer Catherine Apcar from Calcutta Agents M M and Co—40 bundles canes 2 bags coffee 10 cases medicines 5 bundles turmeric 1 case morphia 6 cases fishmaws 15 packages gas cylinders 190 bags cocoanuts 12 robbins copra 16 cases p fruits 100 bags salt

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

O'BRIEN—Aug. 18, the wife of Capt. W. D. O'Brien, of Cratloe, Faversham of a son.

PITCAIRN—Aug. 12, at 62 Castle Street, Farnham, the wife of Assistant Paymr. J. E. Pitcairn, R. N. of a son.

STODDART—Aug. 11, at Tidworth, the wife of Capt. F. W. Stoddart, Wiltshire Regt. of a son.

STOKES—Aug. 18, at Oaklands, Maidstone, to Phyllis Margueretta Stokes, the wife of Lieut. Herbert Richardson Stokes, R. N. of a son.

BINNY—Aug. 14, at Hindhead, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Alan J. M. Binny, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse) of a daughter.

GIBBS—Aug. 11, at Portobello Barracks, Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. A. C. Gibbs, Duke of Wellington's Regt. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARKER—BRYANT—August 12, at St. George's Church, Ramsgate, Ronald William Barker, Indian Army and Burma Commission, eldest son of the late Revd. C. Barker to Beatrice Joan, elder daughter of Lt.-Colonel Bryant, late R. A., of St. Ives, Cornwall.

BROWN—GALTON—Aug. 14, Capt. Francis Clifton Brown, R. N., son of Col. James Clifton Brown, to Violet Galton, daughter of the late William Pitcairn Galton.

HAIN—WOGAN-BROWNE—Aug. 14, at Westminster Cathedral, Edward, son of Sir Edward and Lady Hain, of Treloyhan St. Ives, Cornwall, to Judith, daughter of Col. Wogan-Browne; late 3rd Hussars, and Mrs. Wogan-Browne, of Keredern, Naas, co. Kildare.

HUNT—HENDERSON—Aug. 16, at St. George's United Free Church, Edinburgh Henry Vanghan, son of the late Col. M. V. Hunt, Royal Field Art., of Bath, and of Mrs. Hunt, to Isabel (Lalla), daughter of the late Dr. Alexander Henderson, of Edinburgh, and Mrs. Henderson, Lynehurst, Worthing.

MERCER—TENNANT—Aug. 14, at the Parish Church, Ugley, Essex, Capt. Archibald A. Mercer, the Dorsetshire Regt., son of the late Chas. Mercer, and Mrs. Mercer, of Weymouth, to Margaret Edith Tennant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Tennant, of Orford House, Ugley, Essex.

DEATHS.

CLIFTON—Aug. 12, at Northwood, Eastbourne, George Clifton (late Royal Navy and Governor of his Majesty's Portland Prison), son of the late Marshall Waller Clifton, F. R. S., M. L. C., J. P., aged 90.

FULTON—Aug. 16, at Elmhurst, Cheltenham, Sir Edmund McGildowny Hope Fulton, C. S. I., late Indian Civil Service, aged 65.

LANGLEY—Aug. 14, at Teignmouth, William Savage Langley, colonel (retired) Royal Art., aged 71.

RICHARDSON—Aug. 13, at Aboukir, Warden Road, Totland, John Richardson, M. A., M. B., K. H. P., surgeon colonel Indian Medical Service (retired), of Glenhurst, Fountain Road, Norwood, aged 76.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : Gentle words are the bonds of hearts.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C. I. E., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

March.....Sons of the Brave.....Bidgood
Prelude ...Tancredi .....Rossini
Valse .....From Fron .....Chatau
Melodies from the Bohemian Girl...Balfe
Oriental
Scene .. A Persian Chorus .....Sebek
Travestie...The Warblers Serenade...Perry
Indian Romance...Hobomoko .....Reeves

NOTICE TO COMMON JURY-MEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Saturday) morning at 11 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Penang Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Monday, September 8.

JEWISH ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Jewish Association Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will deliver a lecture on the subject of "Life after death" on Sunday Sept 7, at 6 p. m. (S. T.) in the Israelite School Hall, at Mazagon.

DHUNJIBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Under the management of the Trustees of 'The Fund for Erecting Residences for Poor Parsees.'—Total number of patients treated during the month of August was 590, of which there were 41 males, 313 females, and 336 children.

MUSLIM GRATITUDE.—At a special meeting of the Council of the Loyal Muslim Association of Bombay, held, in honour of the Id, on Wednesday, at Byculla, the following loyal resolution was adopted. "This meeting expresses its sense of gratitude to the British Government for declaring the Ramzan Id a public holiday, which was observed on Wednesday for the first time in India."

MAZAGON INSTITUTE.—A "Literary Session" will be held in the Antonio D'Souza's School Hall, Victoria Road, Byculla, to-day at 6-30 p.m., in celebration of the 18th Anniversary of the "Mazagon Institute." Mr. D. R. Simoens will give the opening speech, Messrs. J. D. Pinto will speak on morality, B. Carvalho on choice of books ; and book reading ; J. M. Lopes on social life ; Dr. A. J. Noronha on physical culture ; Mr. J. R. C. Barretto on advantages and usefulness of debates. Right Rev. Mgr L. C. Pera, V. G. has kindly consented to preside.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—An examination of the First Aid Class organised on behalf of the Parsi Division of St John Ambulance Brigade and conducted by Dr. Sorab K. Engineer, was held on August 17. The following candidates are declared to have been successful:—Messrs. H. Alvarez; Palonji Dhanjishaw Bharucha, Sitaram Purshotam Bhiwanker, Kaikhosro J. Bilimoria, Jamshedji D. Bomanji, Jeejeebhoy D. Bomanji, Sorab M. Chhapkhanawala, R. Chonlapally, Naorosji B. Dabri, Jehangir M. Darasha, Dosabhai P. Daruvala, Jehangir Ardeshir Daver, Rustomji A. Deboo, Shiavux P. Dick, Kaikhosro C. Dubash, R. Gudur, Yeshvant B. Gupta Temulji R. Gazdar, Bhawanishanker R. Kagal, Jalejar D. Kanga, Sorab P. Kharas, Ardeshir C. Mukidalal, Krishna U. Manon, Narunan J. Master, Pestonji F. Merchant, Kesrimal G. Mody Joseph M. Moses, Miwelur S. Nadirsha, Venkat S. Nidta, Dalpatram J. Pandya, Perojsha E. Patel Vithaldas Dharamsi Patel, K. C. Santani Mulji J. Shah, Narbheram T. Shah, H. R. Vadiamannaty, H G Tipnis Jehanbux B Vacha, Shianux M Engineers, Bunsha N Bunshaw (junior) S Dongerkerry (junior), Haji Mahomed Jaffer Miller (junior.)

BURGLARY AT MORI-ROAD.

Mahomed Azam Khan Sahib, an engineer and contractor residing on the ground floor of a house near Mori-Road has reported that his house has been broken into on Thursday night and cash and embroidered wearing apparels of the total value of Rs. 2268 has been carried away.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 6th September, 1913.

816. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

817. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

818. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. E. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters, on Tuesday the 9th instant at 6-45 p.m.

819. Parade.—The Parade for "G" Company on Monday the 8th instant, is cancelled

820. Recruits Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 10th instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30 p.m.

821. Lecture.—In accordance with Brigade Order No 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Major E G W Pratt, 95th Russell's Infantry will give a lecture on the 9th instant, at the R G A Lecture Room at 7-15 p.m.

Subject.—The period 1st December to the end of December including the battle of Austerlitz.

All Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

(Sd.) H. B. MURRAY, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	September		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	6	m	2	51 a	26	6
			4	0	26	7
Sun	7	m	3	40 a	25	2
			5	15	25	8
Mon	8	m	4	45 a	23	11
Tues	9	m	7	0	25	3
			6	19	23	2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	September		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	6	m	9	6 a	16	2
			9	46	20	6
Sun	7	m	10	2 a	17	4
			11	33	21	5
Mon	8	m	11	21 a	18	3
Tues.....	9		1	49 a	21	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
6 (Saturday)	do 6h. 25m.	do 6h. 50m.
7 (Sunday)	do 6h. 26m.	do 6h. 49m.
8 (Monday)	do 6h. 26m.	do 6h. 48m.
9 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 25m.	do 6h. 47m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, August 25th, 5h. 47·8m. A. M. New Moon, Sepr. 1st, 2h. 8·1m. a.m. ; First Quarter, 7th, 6h. 35·2m. p m. ; Full Moon, 15th, 1 h. 15·9m. p.m.

The "Pioneer" states:—"It is intended to place a memorial tablet in Christ Church, Simla, to Captain Pritchard, who lost his life while exploring the borderland of Upper Burma.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

16th Sunday after Trinity.

7th September, 1913.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion, Choral—Lloyd in E, flat. Hymns 474, 553, 312, 533. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service. 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Standford B. flat. Hymns 23, 261, 231. Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a.m Matins; 9 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral. 5-15 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 am. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 10 a.m. Sunday School in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Lower Parel; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School in the Church; 6-30 p.m Evensong and Sermon, Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati) ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church) —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m. ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Communion Service. Preacher by Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSCE. SOCIETY.

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MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Sept. 4. BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 5-1		1-8
3 do. Rentes.	89 3-4	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	90 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63 7-8	un	chgd
Fine Silver in London Spot	27 9-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' Advance ...	27 11-16	un	chgd
Fine Silver in New York	69 5-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·43		01
do. do. New York	4·86 7-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ..	3 1-16	un	chgd
dd. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4	un	ch d
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	2 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 29-32. Unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Steady.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullions ...£43,300,000 Inc. £ 100,000
Public Deposits. £ 9,500,000 Dec. £ 500,000
Other Deposit...£41,600,000 Inc. £ 200,000
Govt. Securities...£12,500,000 Unchanged.
Other Securities £37,600,000 Dec. £ 100,000
Notes and Gold..£32,200,000 Dec. £ 200,000

The Bank Reserve is 60 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Unchanged. Moderate biz.
Futures Feverish.
Manchester Unsettled, little doing.
Total Sales ... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,500
Imports ... Nil
Mid-Americans ... 7·40 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 10·0 +05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·97 +03	6·93 +03	6 87 +03
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
6·87 +03	6 87 +03	6·88 +03
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**	**June-July.**
6 89 +03	6 89 +03	6·89 +03	6·87 +03

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 13·01 Jan. 12·91.
New York official noon call Oct. 13·12 Jan. 13·01.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 13·00 Jan. 13·07.

NEW YORK—

Bales.
2 Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...20,000
2 „ Receipts at U. S. last year ...21,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ...10,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 1,000
„ Spot Cotton 13·25—05
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·95—21
Futures—Month of Jan. 12·86—19

Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to Southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton 12 11-16—1-16
Futures month of Oct. ...12·42—15
Futures month of Jan. ..13·01—14
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-4
Do. Months ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... No quotation.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

Victorian ...Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...53 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship ...53 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports. Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 48 3-4 unchgd
Do Months— Aug.-Sept
Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ..50 1-8
Do. Months— ...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Doue.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Calcutta 48 1 1-2+4 1-2
Do. Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
London—Dose—Sellers—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...46 3-4+0-8
Do ...Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers —Firmer.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ..£7-1-0+6d. Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Buyers—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ...9 1-4 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...3 7 unchgd. Sept.—Sellers—Quiet.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ...£73 1-4+9-16
Copper Brazers ... £ 87+1-2
Yellow Metal ...7 3-8+1-6d.

ARRIVAL:—"Freights" 13-6. Value.
"Elmmoor," "Imani."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags) 12 7 1-2
Do. Months of Shipments...Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet barely steady.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 8 1-4
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 7
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Sellers. 9 2 1-2—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 4 1-2
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone - Easy.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Bombay .. 11 3 3-4
Month of Shipments Sept.—Value.
C and F Calcutta ...11 5 1-4 Sept.—Value.
Tone - Quiet but steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java 16-18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 3—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 1 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 1 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 12 3—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12 1 2—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Do 12 4 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Steady. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.) Sept. 5th 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 3rd Sept. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	48	31,844
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	33	39,497

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 28th Aug. 5 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 7th Aug. 4 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 8th July 5 „

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 40 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE:—

The market reopened firm this morning after the holidays, rates being 1s. 4 1-32d. for T.T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' Sight Credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance, and there are few Bills offering.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d.
	Oct.
Do. do Francs Ready	171 to 171 1-4
Do. do Marks „	139 to 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sig..	.. 146 3-4
Shanghai „	.. 199 3-4
Japan „	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95 11-16 for cash and the settlement and has fluctuated during the day between this rate and 96 9-16, closing as under.

We quote:—

Cash ... Rs. 95 9 0
1st Settlement ... „ 95 9 0

BULLION.—

Bar silver in London has remained unchanged since our last report, the rates being 27 9-16 for ready and 27 11-16 for delivery in two months. New York has also been unchanged at 69 5-8. The local market opened at 69 11-16ex duty for the first settlement and has improved 1-16 during the day, closing as under.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24 0 6
Australian Gold	... „	24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... „	70 0 0
1st Settlement	... „	69 12 0
2nd Settlement	... „	69 14 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... „	79 6 0
1st Settlement	... „	79 2 0
2nd Settlement	... „	79 4 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs allotments were made of 58.90 lakhs bills and 1.10 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 1s. 4 1-16d. respectively, tenderers receiving 27 per cent The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 50.20 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is again 60 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 15th August and comes with the mail of the 2nd August brings £70,000 bar Silver, £180,000 bar gold and £20,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bill:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 27,10,000
Bombay	...	... „ 8,10,000
Madras	...	... „ 2,20,000
	Total ...	„ 34,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 22nd August and comes with the mail of the 25th August brings £70,000 silver, £210,000 bar gold and £20,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 47,20,000
Bombay	...	... „ 2,30,000
Madras	...	... „ 70,000
	Total...	„ 50,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 29th August and comes with the mail of the 5th September brings £400,000 silver, £20,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 39,60,000
Bombay	...	... „ 6,70,000
Madras	...	... „ 13,50,000
	Total...	„ 59,80,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	24,25,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	2,58,000
Sundries	43,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	3,86,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	63,600
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	11,47,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	2,24,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	4,64,000
Bullion	1,34,000	.....
Balance with other Banks	72,000	.....
Sundries	25,000	.....
Cash	34,92,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1913.	Bales 1912.	Bales. Difference.
Receipts from 29th to 31st Aug. ...	3,332	3,198	+ 136
	1912-13	1911-12.	
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 31st Aug ...	2,764,397	2,528,767	+235630
	1913.	1912.	
Shipments from 29th to 31st Aug.			
Europe ...	1,955	5,162	— 3,207
China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	Nil.	Nil.	.....
Total ...	1,955	5,162	— 3,207
	1912-13.	1911-12.	
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 31st Aug			
Europe ...	534,744	404,437	+130307
China ...	48,306	37,016	+ 11,292
Japan ...	9,75,588	854,278	+121290
Coast Ports ...	31,554	25,610	+ 4,944
Total ...	1,589,294	1,321,441	+267823
Afloat in harbour, Europe China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	30,771	4,348	+ 26,423
	Nil.	Nil.	...

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 16th August 1913, 19,904 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 23rd Aug. 1913—13,033 bales.

	Bales. 1913	Bales. 1912	Bales. Difference.
Receipts from 1st to 4th Sept. ...	7,226	5,665	+ 1,561
	1913	1912	
Shipts. from 1st to 4th Sept ..			
Europe ...	32,224	1,255	+30,969
China, Japan & Coast Ports...	Nil.	64	— 64
Total ...	32,224	1,319	+30,905
	1913	1912	
Total Shipments from 1st to 4th Sept—			
Europe ...	32,224	1,275	+30,969
China ...	.....	.....	.....
Japan ...	.....	.....	.....
Coast Ports ...	.....	64	— 64
Total ...	32,224	1,319	+30,905
Afloat in harbour Europe China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	10,981	5,862	+ 5,119
	3,986	Nil.	+ 3,986

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for 4 days	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish...	...	.....	...
Central India.	620	620	...
Broach and Nagar ...	33	33	...
Berar ...	407	407	...
Central Provinces ...	833	833	...
Total Comras	1,893	1,893	...
Dholleras ...	1,680	1,680	...
Broach ...	... ..	...	...
Compta and Dharwar ...	1,533	1,533	4,634
Westerns ...	577	577	
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	275	275	744
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	548	548	142
Sind ...	720	720	...
Persian ...	...	...	82
American ...	...	...	64
Egyptian ...	...	...	...
Other sorts...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,224	7,226	5,665

a American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1913

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	400,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 31st Aug., 1913, ...	2,764,397
	3,164,397
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1912, to 31st Aug., 1913 ...	1,589,264
	1,575,133
Less Afloat	30,771
	1,544,362
Less Estimated mill consumption	1,0 0,000
	484,362
Less up-country by rail ...	32,937
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 1st Sept., 1913 ...	451,425
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1913	Bales. 450,000*
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1913, to 4th Sept., 1913 ...	7,226
	457,226
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1913, to 4th Sept., 1913 ...	32,224
	425,002
Less Afloat	14947
	410, 55
Less Estimated mill consumption	12, 00
	398, 55
Less up-country by rail ...	nil
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 5th Sept., 1913	398,055

* Subject to revision on publication of the stock at Colaba on 31st August 1913, and stock in hands of local mills on same date.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The past week has been an exciting one, and the home markets have advanced sharply on a bullish Bureau Report coupled with reduced crop estimates. During the week we have referred at some length to the Bureau Report and the condition of the crop in the individual states, and there is now little to add except that we have, so far received no intimation of an improvement in the weather, and it seems likely that determination continues. Up to yesterday the advance in the October position in New York during the week was 78 points. The telegrams to hand this morning advise a decline of 21 points in this position on long liquidation, a natural reaction after the late sharp rise. Further fluctuations are likely.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences. plus.
Futures Oct. ...	12·38	12·75	·37
„ Jan. ...new pos	14·86	new pos	
Spot ...	12·70	13·25	·55
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	12·38	12 92	·54
„ Jan. ...new pos	13·01	new pos	
Spot	12 3-16	12 11-16	1·2
Liverpool—			
Futures Oct.-Nov.	6·84	6 93	·39
„ Jan.-Feb.	6·50	6·87	·37
Spot ..	6·92	7·40	·48

In the local market, business during the past week has been much interfered with by holidays, but nevertheless a certain amount has been put through. Prices have, of course, advanced owing to the rise at home, but the advance here has been comparatively small. This is due to the excellent reports received regarding the Indian crop, and also to some nervousness on the part of speculators to enter into business to any extent during the excited markets ruling at home. Japan shippers have at times been buyers, and some lines of fine Khamgaon Akola January have been secured by them during the week. Yesterday the rate for good Broach March was Rs. 309, for fully good Bengal January Rs. 254, and for fine Khamgaon Akola January Rs. 301. To-day the market opens Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 lower, and is irregular.

In ready cotton, as in contracts, business has been restricted by closed markets. Prices are higher all round, the advance on the week being about Rs. The enquiry has run on Nagpur and Poolgaon styles for Japan, as also on Khamgaon sorts, Bongals have been in demand, and Khandeish and Mathias have also found buyers. Mills have bought most descriptions including Comptas and Miraj. At the close the market is firm with a fair enquiry by shippers and mills.

Crop accounts continue very satisfactory. The rainfall during the past week has been favourable and the plants are flourishing and healthy. A break seems to be setting in, which would be beneficial, and a few showers at the end of this month would insure a bumper crop.

The following are the lastest telegrams received here:—

A STERN AND Co:—"Market sustained in consequence of operators buying to sustain the market. No demand by spinners. South offering more freely. Think, prices have about reached the top for the time."

GRUNING AND Co:—"Prevailing opinion is that the market will react. Our own opinion is that there is a large short interest which will tend to sustain the market. We could rather buy that sell."

WELD AND Co:—"Liverpool" market opened lower than expected on considerable hedge selling and on continental selling. Broader market later. Despite further hedge selling prices kept steadier on straddle buying towards the close. Short covering looks over for the present. Market depends largely on hedge selling. We expect somewhat irregular markets for the next few days. New York markets declined on long liquidation." Weather: We have the following telegram from Greenville (South Carolina) very beneficial rains have fallen. Large crop assured in this section."

LATER.

There has been only a very moderate business doing in new crop, and prices close irregular but about Rs. 2 lower as under. There has been a fair enquiry for ready cotton, but the higher prices, asked by holders, have checked business.

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola...	268	Sept.
Good Sawdusted Dharwar ...	272	do
Good M. G. Coompta ...	282	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	284	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	280	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	295	do

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	303	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	338	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	325	„
„ „ Yeotmal ...	311	„
„ „ Dhamangaon ...	298	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola	294	„
„ „ Amraoti ...	295	„
„ „ Khandeish ...	277	„
F. G. „ Khandesh ...	266	„
Fine „ Bengal ...	261	„
F. G. Bengal „ ...	248	„

LIVERPOOL OPENING—

Opening Tone ... Easy.
Estimated Sales ...10,000
Total Imports ... Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6 90 —07	6·81 —07	6 79 —08
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
6 80 —07	6·80 —07	6 80 —08
March-April.	**April-May.**	**May-June**
6·81 —08	6·81 —08	6·81 —08

FREIGHT.

The market has been quiet during the past week and rates are rather easier. The following business has been reported,

Antwerp.—About 100 tons ready cotton at 20s. For October shipment 750 tons light seeds at 16s. seeds cotton at 18s

Hamburg.—About 300 tons September at 17s. 6d. light seeds and 300 tons October at 16s. 6d. light seeds

Liverpool-Marseilles.—700 tons wheat for November at 18s. 6d.

Genoa.—About 750 tons ready at 20s. seeds cotton.

Hull.—About 300 tons light seeds at 16s. 6d. for October.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,19,649	500	1,715x	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,06,00,000	6,07,238	500	1,665	13	13	14	14	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,226	100	90	6	6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,00,000k	5,00,000	2,08,355	50	63	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank F ...	25,00,000n	36,00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,599	100	284	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£132,569	£20	£54	14	14	14	14	...
Delhi and London ...	£33 ,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	273	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£300,000	£15,000	£7,993	£4	83	...	...	4	5	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,000	$2,050,000	$125	£20	31	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15,00,000	5,98,615	50	61½	6	7	7	8	8½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	40	7½		8	8	...ey
Mercantile of India ...	£187,500A } £375,0 0B } k	£415,000	£30,105	{ £21½ £21½	£21½ }	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ...	£1,00,00,000k	£1,000,000	£64,008	£12	£12	6	7	7	8	...
Punjab National ...	9,88 153	10,00,000	33,000	100	610	1	37†	12	14	...
Peoples Bank of India ...	12,43,375n	3,00,000	28,712	30	30	9	9	9	9	...

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6¼	675
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p. c.	142
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	94
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	117
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	117
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August	7½	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	133

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12.	DIVIDENDS P. C. PER YEAR 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld	Runchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	920	140	42-5	53-5	51-5	4	n
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,90,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	920	6,531	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld ...	Kothari Sutanu and Co.	45,925	...	31,201	1,03,000	275	200	—204	...	...	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,225	100	260	39,249	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,875-14-5	700	1,485	3,3 3-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	...	8213-15-6	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	96,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	{ 500 250	2,070	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Cresent Mill Co. Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	130	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	300	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,46,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	8½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	500	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000c	...	250	635	3772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	478-12	5,745-14-3	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,005	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,30,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,81,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Cotton Oil Co Ld.	Kothari Sutanu and Co.	{ 1,57,200 80,000 }	...	7,502	2,05,500	100	105	1705	New levg	...	...	...	7 0
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,894	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	8,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500		1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co	18,53,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	38,65,653	500	785	9442 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,385	7,036-4-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Goculdas Madhowji Sons and Co.	18,30,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	1,370 x. d.	33016-1-1	17	10	13	30	...
Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,09,500	...	60,73,955	44,53,815	1,000	3,080	22,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	150	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	3,180	...	25	20	12	17½	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	1 030	267-1-4	10	19	10	12	...
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	22,14,978	100	1,62½	25,428	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	3,71,000	...	1,000	825	2,72,214	38	42	40	40	45
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	8,00,000	...	2378,114-12	...	1,000	5,000	4,358-4-3 Loss	300	250	225	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld. (?).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ld	11,77,750g	...	7,53,911	28,92,772	250	65	3,15,719	6	...	...	...	...
Swan Mill Ld. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,938	295	...	8,861	4	...	...	8	8
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd	20,00,000	...	21,00,000	22,25,799	250	...	4,245	...	7	41-2	11	6p
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Mooji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,000	...	1,000g	700	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,53,553	...	1,000	625	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Patuck & Co.	60,000	...	5,000	...	150	150	2,22 11-5	9 ps	9 ps	10ps	...	12ps
The Dhulia Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld.	Messrs. N. C. Patuck and Co	85,750	...	14,050	...	250	125	2,375 11-9	15ps	20ps	10ps	...	...
Breul's Cawnpore C. P. Co., Ld.	Breul and Co ...	1,00,000	...	80,574-14-1	...	200	120	1,076-4-7	...	12	5	12	p
Hingolee Press Co., Ltd	Breul and Co ...	75,000	...	35,100	...	100	65	1,222	6	8	6	...	p
Jumna Ginning and Press Co., Ltd.	Breul and Co ...	2,50 000	...	141331-5-10	...	1,000	700	8,506-6-4	...	...	...	...	...
Khangaon Cotton Pressing Co., Ltd	Breul and Co ...	96,000	...	29512-8	...	400	310	149-7-11	20	36	24	30	p

PRESSES.

Fixtures. The following are reported during the week.

S S. Monarch—D. W. Antwerp Hull at 24s. or Dunkirk only. September.

S. s. "Inverdale"—for 2 p. p. D. W. at 24s. option Dunkirk at 24s. September.

S. s. "Caspian." D. W. Antwerp, Hull at 23s. If Dunkirk at 24s.

The following are rates:—

September

Antwerp	16s 9d l. s	19s. 6d	s. e.
Dunkirk	1s 6d „	19s. 6d	„
Hamburg	18s 6d	21s.	„
London	19s	21s.	„
Genoa	18s 6d	20s. 6d	„
Liverpool (Marcelles)		20s.	„
Havre		22s.	„
Hull	17s l. s.		

Trieste Venice 21s seeds 22s cotton.

Coast November 6d less than September.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	6,671,951	4,825,705
Linseed	3,939,810	3,732,705
Rape, dal	1,027,015	1,135,850
Gingellyseed	1,093,399	646,518
Poppyseed	91,827	323,337
Groundnuts	844,916	854,732
Castorseed	1,635,720	1,267,609
Rice	3,608,417	2,870,575
Myrabollams	549,382	753,321
Cottonseed	3,141,604	2,467,511
Mowraseed	413,203	179,135
Gram	477,007	1,228,439
Jowar	566,005	778,515
Maize	6,404	366,431
Barley	218,988	154,179*

* Since 1st July, 1912.

LINSEED:—

Early in the week the market had an easier tendency owing to quiet markets on the other side. There was, however, a fair demand for ready and speculators sold September and bought new crop May. The last day or two there has been an improvement in the home markets and prices here have again advanced pretty sharply, the tone at the close being very steady.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 8 5 0	R.T.
September ...	„ 8 15 0	R.T.
May. ...	„ 10 0 0	„

RAPESEED:—

The market has been quiet during the week with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Brown Delhi May	8 8 0	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	7 11 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore.	8 12 0	„

WHEAT:—

There has been a moderate enquiry in this market for hard varieties. Prices show little change on the week.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
White Pissi 85 p. c. Ready	5 1 0	R.T.
White Delhi, Sept ...	5 7 6	„
White Delhi, May ...	5 9 3	„

GINGELLYLEED:—

The market is quiet but steady with some demand at current rates

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 56 0 0	D.J.
Black Kutni „	„ 48 0 0	J.F.

CASTORSEED:—

The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 35 8 0	

COTTONSEED:—

The market is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 225 8 0	

GROUNDNUT:—

Quiet but steady. Some enquiry.

We quote :—

Bold. Jan.-Feb.	47 8 0	
Small. Jan.-Feb.	46 0 0	

POPPYSEED:—

The market is steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 11 0 0	B.T.

MOWRASEED:—

Steady at previous prices. Moderate business.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 0 0	B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m. on yesterday:—

Cotton	10,753	bales.
Wheat	147,133	cwts.
Linseed	91,752	„
Rapeseed	5,650	„
Gingellyseed ...	2,745	„
Poppyseed	1,587	„
Groundnuts... ...	2,801	„
Castorseed	19,067	„
Rice	28,657	„
Myrabolams... ...	1,805	„
Cottonseed	67,061	„
Mowraseed	19,177	„
Gram	8,723	„
Jowar	17,616	„
Maize	26	„
Barley	2,160	„

LOCAL YARNS.

Owing to the sharp rise in prices for the raw material the tone of the yarn market is firmer and some sales have been made at a further advance of 1-8 anna per pound. The enquiry has run on all accounts from 10s. to 20s. but has been chiefly for these two counts. 10s. have sold at 7 3-16 annas and 20s. at 8 annas. The market closes firm as the rise in yarns is insufficient to meet the advance in prices of cotton.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

The local market continues quiet. Manchester is unsettled by the rise in cotton and there is little doing.

Grey Goods: There is a moderate demand and the market is quiet but steady.

White Goods: The market continues quiet.

Prints and Dyed Goods.—The market continues quiet and prices remain unchanged.

Turkey Red Plain Goods and Ducotes:—The home market is quiet but prices are stiffening owing to the rise in cotton. The local market is steady with a moderate demand as before.

Turkey Red Prints: The market is quiet with little doing.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow Metal.—The Home market has further advanced during the week. Our market has also advanced in sympathy and large sales are reported at prices much under value at Home.

COAL MARKET.

The demand for Indian coal remains easy and in consequence of holidays very little business has been transacted during the week.

Prices are approximately :—

	Ready. Rs.	Forward. Rs.
Powell Duffryn	...	23-8
Cory's Aberdare	...	23-8
Davison's W. Hartley	21-3	21-4
Best Dasherghur	17-0	17-0
2nd Class Jherriah	16-0	16-0
Witbank	...	19-0

	Ready. Rs.	Forward. Rs.
Heilger's Anthracite coal	Nil	16 8
Standard coal...	Nil	16

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

	per case.
Snowdake Brand ....150° American	Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand.....150° American	„ 5 12 2
Chester Brand .....75° Abel Khan	„ 5 2 2
Devoe's Iris Brilliant 75° Abel Khan	„ 5 0 2
Monkey Brand .....125° American	„ 4 14 2
Tiger Brand ... .125° American	„ 4 14 2
White Camellia Brand in tins .....125°	per 4 tins 4 5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins .....125°	4 5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins ...125°	per 8 gals. „ 3 11 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins...125°	„ 4 5 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	4 15 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4 5 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0 3 6
Burmah Candles per pound...	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is weak and the jump in prices of cotton has made mill shares dull. Rates have declined in many cases. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,665 ; Bank of India is at and about Rs. 68 ; Indian Specie at Rs. 61 1-2. In press companies, Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 132 1-2 ; New Beareces have improved to Rs. 550 ; New Mofussil are quiet at Rs. 882 1-2. In mill companies, Century have declined to Rs. 1,120 ; Central Indias to Rs. 2,060 ; Colaba Land to Rs. 1,485 ; Crescents to Rs. 1,190 ; Currimbhoys to Rs. 260 ; Davids have closed at Rs. 572 1-2 for October delivery ; Edward Sassoon to Rs. 180 ; Framji Petits to Rs. 1,575 ; Fazulbhais have declined to Rs. 605 ; Jamsheds to Rs. 130 ; Kohinoor's to Rs. 785 ; Madhavji Dharamsee Mill shares to Rs. 1,370 X D. ; Manockji Petits to Rs. 3,080 ; New Great Eastern to Rs. 225 ; Sassoon Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 755 ; Standards have declined to Rs. 1,365; Swan Mill shares to Rs. 295 ; Swadeshis to Rs. 1,560; Phoenix to Rs. 162 1-2 ; Textile to Rs. 1,300 X D. Miscellaneous, Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at Rs. 156 ; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation at Rs. 675 ; Bombay E. S. and Tramways Co's. Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 185 and Preference shares at Rs. 174 ; Bombay Steam Navigation Coy. ordinary shares are at and about Rs. 220; Preference shares are steady at Rs. 277 1-2; Tata Hydro E. Power Supply Coy., Ltd., ordinary shares have dropped to Rs. 1,050 ; and preference shares to Rs. 900 ; Tata Iron and Steel Coy., Ltd., ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 87 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 172 and defd shares have improved to Rs. 175 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have declined to Rs. 825. In Rly Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 672 1-2 ; Tapti Valley at Rs. 587 1-2 ; Amritsar Patti at Rs. 140 ; Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 132 ; Central Provinces at Rs. 92 ; Gujarat Rly. at Rs. 117 ; Sind Light Rly. shares have changed hands at Rs. 143 ; and Upper Sindh Light Rly shares at Rs. 16 Prem. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

RLY. TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th June 1913 ... ...Rs.	90,909
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year Rs.	70,864
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th June 1913 ...Rs.	3,84,912
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs.	52,750

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th June 1913 Rs.	34,145
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs.	3,134
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th June 1913 ...Rs.	1,16,747
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs.	10,518

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th June 1913 Rs.	13,679
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs.	360
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th June 1913 ...Rs.	39,939
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs.	4,872

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 23rd August 1913 ... ...Rs.	9,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs.	2,042
Total earnings from 1st Apr. to 23rd August 1913 ...Rs.	2,37,589
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs.	39,483

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The Local Manager informs us that the Bank has just received telegraphic advice from London that the Net Profits for the half year ended 30th June including the amount brought forward amount to about £198,324.

The Directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 16 per cent per annum (equal to £1 per share), placed £40,000 to credit of Reserve Fund, carrying forward to next account about £78,324.

The Transfer books will be closed 8th to 17th September both days inclusive.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The fourth day's sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar presiding :—

A HEAVY SENTENCE.

The case of Goora Labooram (22), and Dhanga Gopal (22), two Hindus, who were charged with committing murder and hurt, was disposed of by his Lordship and the following special jury :—Messrs. Elias S. Sassoon (foreman), Haribhai Akhubhai Desai, William Thomas Tootill, Benjamin D. Benjamin, Camaji B. Cama, Ram Krishna Madhawrao Chonker, Walter Stevens, John F. Flewker and Russels Sydney Gaddum.

The Hon. the Advocate General, with Mr. Pradhan, was for the Crown; while Mr. Captain defended both the accused.

His Lordship summed up the case and the jury having unanimously found the first accused guilty on the charge of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder his Lordship sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and one year's rigorous imprisonment on the second charge; the sentences to run concurrently. As regards the second accused, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty; his Lordship accordingly acquitted him.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Further evidence was then recorded by his Lordship in the case in which Richard Charles Dawson (30), a Lance-Corporal of the 2nd Battalion, Nottingham and Derby Regiment, was committed by Mr. A.H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to stand his trial on a charge of criminal breach of trust and forgery. His lordship had the assistance of a common jury.

Mr. E M.R. Nicholson, barrister, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government solicitor, was for the Crown; while Mr. Barrow, barrister, defended.

Superintendent Sullivan and Inspector Morris, of the Criminal Investigation Department, were in charge of the case.

Counsel on both sides having addressed the jury, his Lordship reserved his summing up.

APPEAL BY THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Judgment was delivered by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, yesterday, in an appeal filed by the G. I. P. Railway Company against the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, who had passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, (now respondents), the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and the Municipal Commissioner, in connection with certain land taken up by the Railway Company.

The evidence in the case showed that the construction of the railway line in question had the approval of the controlling authority, and the Court accordingly reversed the decree of Mr. Justice Beaman, and allowed the appeal, and dismissed the suit of the Corporation with costs.

APPEAL BY A WIDOW.

The Original Side Appeal Court, composed of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, disposed of an appeal yesterday, filed by the original defendant Valibai, widow and executrix of Nathu Walji, resident of Manim, against the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, in regard to the title of certain property situated at Upper Mahim.

After hearing the suit, Mr. Justice Beaman said that Nathu Valji must be presumed to have taken advantage of his position and knowledge as temporary manager to put his own interests in direct conflict with the interests of the estate and, therefore, neglected the interests of the estate, and held that, under Section 88 of Trusts Act, the purchase by Nathu in 1905 must be taken to have been on account of and for the benefit of the minor Gonaldas, the present plaintiff. His Lordship, therefore, decreed the plaintiffs claim with costs. As to whether the sum of Rs. 125, paid by Nathu, was from the estate or from his own pocket, the matter was cut short by the plaintiff offering to pay that amount to the defendant.

From this decision the defendant preferred an appeal.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman with Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Kanga appeared for the appellant and Mr. Campbell with Mr. Jardine represented the respondent.

Their Lordships, after hearing Counsel, affirmed the decree of the Sower Court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

THE S. S. "GYMERIC'S" APPEAL.

Before the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, yesterday, two appeals filed against the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman in connection with the S. S. "Gymeric" were called on for hearing.

At the hearing before Mr. Justice Beaman, the issue as to granting of injunction was first tried and his Lordship held that the Court ought not to grant it. Then the suit proceeded on the issues about damages. His Lordship finally dismissed the plaintiff suit but having regard to the nature of the defence and the fact of that defendants one and two succeed upon a bare preliminary issue law, his Lordship directed that defendants Nos. 1 and 2 should bear their own costs of the hearing and pay to the plaintiff seven-eighths of the plaintiffs' costs. As to defendant No. 3, his Lordship held that there could not be a denial of the breach of contract and in respect of that he decreed the plaintiffs' suit with costs, and referred the matter to the Commissioner for the ascertainment of damages. Defendant No. 4 was ordered to bear his own costs.

From these decisions, Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., preferred an appeal and Goolam Hoosein Essaji also filed an appeal against Andrew Yule and Co.,

Mr. Weldon with Mr. Jardine, appeared for the appellants in the first appeal ; while the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, with Mr. Desai, represented the respondents ; and in the second appeal the Hon. Mr. Strangman, with Mr. Taraporwalla, appeared for the appellant and Messrs Weldon and Jardine represented the respondents.

The arguments of the appeal had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

SUIT ABOUT A POLICY.

Judgment was delivered in the suit filed by Mr. R. D. Sethna against Kaikushroo Cawasji Doctor, by Mr. Justice McLeod.

The suit was in respect of a policy with the Norwich Union Life Insurance Company for Rs. 11,000.

Mr. Jardine with Mr. Mulla, was for the plaintiff, while the third defendant was represented by Messrs. Weldon and Bahadurji.

After reviewing some evidence, his Lordship ordered that the plaintiff should pay the cost of Khime Bhaga and Co., and refund to them the cost of the Insurance Company which was deducted to be paid out of the Rs. 11,000 or thereabout in Court. The money in Court to be paid to Khima Bhaga and Co., and Khambatta in the proportion of eight to three.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER WIFE.

One Amir Nothoo was placed by Sub-Inspector Sabaji, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, charged with attempting to murder his wife Cooverbai. Amir lived with his wife Fanaswadi and was said to have had love affair with another woman. His wife took him to task for it. Amir got wild at his wife's interference in his private affairs and is alleged to have cut her with a razor, inflicting a severe wound, extending from the neck up to her right cheek. The wounded woman is still in the hospital and is not in a position to attend Court. Mr. Sabaji, therefore, applied for a remand up to the 18th instant, which was granted.

AMUSEMENTS.

PANTOMIME FAVOURITE IN BOMBAY.

This week a pantomime favourite who has achieved considerable success and popularity in London and the provinces and also in South Africa is opening a short season at the Excelsior. Miss Alice Digby is described by the *Era* as "sweet, fascinating and dainty," and the London daily press speaks in equally commendatory terms of her pantomime singing and acting as well as of her effects on the variety stage. Miss Digby has been associated with the stage from childhood upwards and as lately as January last took the part of "Cinders," in Cinderella at the Bristol Theatre Royal, where she had an engagement for this year also but decided instead to come out to India to win fresh laurels in a fresh country. "Cinders" is Miss Digby's favourite part, and she played it for eight years in London and the provinces, but this versatile lady is equally at home on the variety stage and there is one song that she will sing this week at the Excelsior that she has sung a hundred times in London and which the people there never seem to get tired of. It is entitled, "My heart is with you to-night," and there is a taking rhythm about it which, together with Miss Digy's vivacious rendering of the song, makes it exceedingly captivating. Another song that Miss Digby will sing to-night is, "There's a gentleman here to night with —." That song also has a swing, the tune is catchy, and Miss Digby sings it in a sweetly tantalising way. Miss Digby appears as a dancer as well. She presents the dances of many nations, and for this week has chosen a characteristic Dutch dance, with which there is a pretty little song entitled, "Customs of Holland." Among the films to be presented is one which gives us a real modern thrill in an aeroplane explosion in mid air, which is the most striking incident in an interesting film story into which is woven the inevitable thread of love. It is an Itala film, and as may be imagined, on it was spent a considerable amount of money not only by the makers, but also by the Excelsior management in order that they might secure such a great attraction, which was the first of two films so far taken in which aeroplanes play a prominent part. The only thing that is disappointing about the film is its title. It is called, "As a Sister." Which might mean anything.

In addition to Pathe's *Gazette* there is a film called "Freddy's Dumb Playmates" and another in which M. Prince takes the leading role. Wiffles has got heart-disease and is not expected to live. How the disease is cured we are told in this film story.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

Amongst other attractions that will be presented this forthcoming season, Mr. Bandmann has concluded arrangements for the presentation of several of the latest London "Revues" which will be produced on a scale that will compare very favourably with the original London productions.

"Rag Time" is all the rage in London at present and Mr. Bandmann writes:—

"I am engaging special artistes who have made a success in this particular line here in London including the stage manager from the London Pavilion where "Step this Way" has created such an enormous impression.

"Hullo Rag Time" at the Hippodrome has been drawing packed houses since last December and "I Should not worry" at the Palace has created a big sensation.

MISS MAUD ALLEN AND HER ART.

In view of the forthcoming visit to Bombay, on Nov. 1, of Miss Maud Allen who is to appear at the Opera House, the following extract from her book, entitled "My Life and Dancing" is interesting :—

"I think I can see," she says, "the boats from Argolis, 700 years before Christ, landing their companies upon the Trinacrian sands. I can skip five hundred years, and stand in the theatre at Taormina, as it was then, listening to the tired voice of Theocritus, himself a settler upon those whispering shores, reciting the idyll, compelling my limbs to sway to the music of his thought, whilst the chorus took up the burden of his tale. And then the Carthaginian wars, the struggle for our island, the purple splendours and brutalities of the Roman triumph. The Sicily of Theocritus was crushed, its groves were hushed and dead, and I—I think they laid me in a little niche beside a stream under the hedges of cactus, and the geraniums stained by the sun-rise—and I waited—waited!

"What a wild fancy! and yet I do sometimes think that I was one with those ancient dancers, whose duty in life was to express in motion the hopes, fears, passions, regrets, which rose in men's and women's hearts, and found expression in movement when the world was younger, and simpler and more accustomed to what Carlyle has called "all sorts of sudden sincerities."

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

A specially attractive programme has been arranged for this week. The main feature is a fine production by the Itala Company, entitled "Clios and Phyletes." It is a classical drama, produced in the same style as that famous film play, "The Fall of Troy." The splendid staging and excellent mounting of this piece are worthy of admiration. More than a thousand actors are said to have taken part in this production which has been shown in all the leading theatres of the continent where it gained unanimous praise.

As a set off to this drama there is another of the sensational type, "Saved by a Lion" which will give some thrilling moments to the audience. "Waterfalls in Finland" is a pretty scenic picture and the programme concludes with a good comic subject.

M. Poincare, the President of the French Republic, has been pleased to send his autograph portrait to the Bombay group of the Alliance Francaise, a well deserved recognition crowning success marked already by the patronage of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay.

WEATHER IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The depression yesterday over Rajputana has practically disappeared, without giving further important rain except three inches at Hyderabad Sind. There has been a light increase of rainfall in the east of the United Provinces, but no rain has been reported from the region north of the line from Hyderabad Sind to Bahraich. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east of the United Provinces and Konkan; fairly general in Assam and east Hyderabad and local in Bengal Sind, east Rajputana, Gujarat and the Central Provinces.

Port Blair and Shillong report one inch; Cherrapunji, one and a half; Benares and Cawnpore, a half; Allahabad and Lucknow, three-quarters; Bahraich, one; Hyderabad, Sind, three; Chanda, a half Karwar; one and Hanomkonda, three-quarters.

Forecast :—Decrease of rainfall in Northern India.

Arabian Sea.—The mail steamer which arrived at Bombay this morning experienced moderate monsoon over the greater part of the Arabian Sea.

AT SEA.

The R. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itria Captain Gulgey, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from Mauritius raports having experienced strong S. E. trades, thence fresh westerly wind moderate Sea and fine weather.

The Port Officer Bombay yesterday received a telegram from Meteorological Department Simla saying : Disturbance passed away.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.
Previously registered	77·87	74·56
Friday, 5th Sept.	0·29	0·19
Total.....	78·16	74·75

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., GUMBALLA HILL.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
September 4.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total Corpdg. to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total. 1911. In. cts.	Corpdg Total. 1912. In. c's.
Gumballa Hill.	0·20	62·91	46·63	48·12

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Roshire 4th	93·3	79·0	...	0·00
Jask ...	95·8	81·8	...	0.00
Muskat 4th	93 3	84·1	...	0·0
Multan ...	100·3	8·5	...	10·2
Rawalpindi ..	94·4	73·1	...	22·90
Lahore ..	93·4	76 2	...	17·7
Sirsa ...	95·3	76 5	...	17·84
Ambala ...	93·5	74·0	...	28 21
Delhi ..	98·5	80·0	...	13·56
Agra ...	103·0	80·5	...	6·9
Mainpuri ..	88 3	84 1	...	10·37
Jhansi ...	91·1	79·0	...	8·78
Gawnpore ...	91·6	77·5	0 62	16·87
Allahabad ...	82·6	75·0	0·69	21·72
Jacobabad ...	103·6	84·3	...	2·81
Karachi ...	78·0	74.5	...	12·01
Ajmer ...	88 6	77·2	...	10·64
Jaipur ...	93 2	77·6	...	12·15
Kotah ...	9·6	77·6	...	15·30
Bhuj ...	79·0	75 0	0·69	38·36
Dwarka ...	79·3	75 7	0·04	17 25
Verawal ...	81·6	76·3	0·3 3	24·42
Rajkot ...	82·1	73 8	0·14	27·63
Bhavnagar Para.	87 5	75·3	0 95	35·15
Surat ...	84·9	7·6	0·06	36·69
Ahmedabad ...	85·6	75·2	0.07	34 57
Deesa ...	85·3	74·9	0·43	34·19
Neemuch ...	83·9	73·0	...	23·89
Indore ...	84·6	74·1	...	35 84
Jubbulpore ...	90·8	74·8	0 03	32·32
Saugor ...	90·3	73·6	...	21·92
Hoshangabad ...	86·1	74·4	...	35·96
Khandwa ...	8 ·7	72 6	...	38·15
Akola ...	87 2	72 5	0·16	25·81
Amraoti ...	86·8	72 8	0·01	34·22
Nagpur ...	84·1	74·8	0·27	42 64
Chanda ...	89·5	75·5	0·50	49·35
Raipar ...	89 7	77·6	...	33 71
BOMBAY ...	84·9	78·2	0·36	65 42
Ratnagiri ...	84·8	74·4	1·16	65·62
Mormugao ..	83·5	74·2	0·86	80·38
Karwar ...	82·7	73·0	0·94	82·49
Malegaon ...	86·4	71·1	0·02	12·85
Ahmednagar ...	74·6	66·5	...	18 34
Poona ...	83·0	68·8	0·02	21·73
Sholapur ...	95·8	69·1	...	10 69
Bijapur ...	92·2	6·3	...	8·95
Belgaum ...	78·3	64·5	0 02	31·90
Aurangabad ...	85·9	69·0	...	19·76
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	89·4	74·7	0·03	25·60
Hyderabad ...	91·3	72·7	0·28	13·26
Mangalore ...	83·8	74·3	0·39	80·28
Calicut ...	84·3	77·1	...	67·00
Cochin ...	85·7	74·7	...	64·65
Colombo ...	86·0	77·0	...	12·65
Masulipatam ...	93·3	81·2	...	7·76
Bellary ...	98·0	74 3	...	8·07
Cuddapah ...	101·6	80 5	...	5 42
Madras ...	100·0	81 0	...	3·96
Bangalore ...	88·3	65·8	...	9·71
Coimbatore ...	91·9	70·8	...	2·3
Trichinopoly ...	100·6	78·3	...	1·98
Negapatam ...	96 7	7·2	...	6·74

Bombay Local Rainfalls : J J H = 0·29 (78·10) ; G T H=0·19 (74·75) ; St G H=0·3 (75·41) ; C P=0·36 (65·12).

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Cts.	From 1st June to date In. Cts.
77	68	0·5	184 25

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 5th September, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess at Delhi but in defect at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Cawnpore has had 0·62" and Allahabad 0·69". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the extreme western districts. Day temperature is in excess at Agra and Jhansi but in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Karachi but in excess at Jaipur; minimum temperature is above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Kathiawar and local in Gujarat; Bhuj has had 0·69", Rajkot 0·14", Bhavnagar-Para 0·35" and Deesa 0·43". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is generally in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces—Fairly general rain has fallen in the southern half of the division; Akola has had 0·26", Nagpur 0·27" and Chanda 0·50". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0·36", Ratnagiri 0·16", Mormugao 0·86" and Karwar 0·94". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moiture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad records 0·23" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The depression has disappeared and weather has become settled in north-west India. Rainfall has decreased in Gujarat, Kathiawar, north Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan and Mulabar, but has increased in area in the United Provinces. Nearly general rain has fallen in the Konkan, fairly general rain in the southern half of the Central Provinces and local rain in Hyderabad.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the Central and the south United Provinces, some showers in Gujarat and Kathiawar and possibly the Bombay Deccan.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "India." which left Aden at noon on the 31st August, experienced till Longitude 51° E. Light variable airs, till Longitude 61° E. fresh south-westerly wind, moderate or considerable sea and swell, till Longitude 72° E. moderate south-westerly or westerly wind, sea and swell, and till arrival this morning gentle westerly wind and moderate sea. Skies were occasionally cloudy but there was no rain. Conditions are similar to those obtaining during the previous week except for a very slight strengthening of the wind near Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 5th September, 1913, was 30·029 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneriod, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

DEPARTURE.

PER S. S. "ARABIA" SEPT. 6.

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. steamer "Arabia," Captain W. B. Palmer, R. N. R., leaving Bombay to-day for Marseilles and London :—

Beacheroft, Hon Mr Justice C P	McCash, Mr W
Beachcroft, Mrs	Min Din, Mr and Mrs
Bessant, Mr W H	Mitter, Mr P C
Bessant, Mrs and two children	Mitter, Mr B C
Bessant, two Misses	Muir, Mr
Butler, Mr C J	Mullick The Hon'ble Mr Justice S K
Chowdhery, Mr G C	Mullick, Mrs S K
Chunder, Mr	Newth, Miss
Cooper, Mr A	Normand, Capt S K
Cotton, Capt H T	Ogg, Mr J A
Desai, Mr H V	Patel, Mr B S
Duff, Mr Gordon	Pearson, Mrs H J
Duncan, Mr W	Porter, Mrs H
Fitzgerald, Mr A	Powell, Mr Stanley L
Fletcher, Hon Mr Justice E E	Powell, Miss
France, Mrs J C	Puget, Mr L P
Gnose, Mr C C	Rahim, Mr K A
Ghose, Mr	Radford, Mr E A
Gillett, Mrs B G	Ralgi, Mr N M
Hall, Mrs and child	Readhead, Miss G
Hassan, Mr Wajahat	Reichwald, Captain W F
Higby, Miss E	Reichwald, Mrs infant and nurse
Holman, Rev B L	Robertson, Mrs S D
Holst, Mr	Rushton, Mrs and two children
Houghton, Mrs	Saram, Mr B Devi
Hood, Mr T C	Sastry, Mr
Hood, Mrs and two children	Simpson, Mrs W
Iyengar, Mr Narasingh	Sinha, Hon Mr S P
Jenkins, Hon Sir Lawrence	Smith, Mr J
Jenkins, Mr John	Stainforth, Mrs H G
Johnson, Mr	Stephens, Hon Mr Justice H L
Johri, Mr Mohan Ram	Tallack, Mr C M and Mrs
Jones, Mrs L Hunter	Tikku, Mr
Kavandi, Mr N A	Viswanath, Mr A
Kerr, Master John	Waller, Mr R S de W
Kerr, Miss	Watts, Mrs E P
Khan, Mr A H

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 6th September, 1913.

CARAVAN-LIFE.

In India we are so accustomed to roughing it, more or less, when we take a holiday to the hills or elsewhere in the Peninsula that it is a wonder that "caravanning" has not come into fashion with us. That gipsy mode of changing air has been in vogue for some time at home as a pleasant break in the formality of a normal domestic life in a five-storeyed house. Caravans for this purpose have been designed to satisfy the driver of the van and the requirements of the housekeeper who insists on the comfort of some furniture and a store-cupboard with contents. These amenities help to sustain the pretence of a rough and ready rustic existence. It took some time to develop such outfits, for the caravaners of the early days were content or tried to be, with clumsy vehicles, the interior fitting of which left almost everything to be desired. The Caravan Club, started five years ago, has done fine pioneer work, until now the danger is that those who take to the road in their summer leisure find it difficult to forsake it for the trammels of urban life with its pressing engagements. On the other hand, an immense number of enthusiasts set off caravanning without the qualities described by a *Times* writer, as indispensable in those who mean to have a happy gipsy time, qualities that would seem the very last to be found in people who hold formal social life burdensome—tidy, methodical habits, and at least an elementary knowledge of plain cookery. Without these, beneficial results from the open-road holiday are not to be expected. Needless to say those, who discovered that the positive needs of life had to be thought of ahead and provided for, day in day out, very soon returned to the home where all went by clock-work, and now only those wander into the wide world of the country-side who revel not only in the quiet and picturesque, but can light-heartedly keep the domestic ball rolling without worrying.

Bad weather drove the rich, who lightly took up vagabondage, back to their solid fashionable base quick enough, for starting out in well appointed, luxurious vans, with attendance and all that civilisation demands, they found it differed very little from life at home. The pastime may be said now to have settled down into a pleasant practice; the unsuitable have weeded themselves out, and an increasing number of people find intense relief from strenuous work in touring quietly through the silent places where nature presides. Even doctors prescribe "a spell of leisurely road-travel" in the country for patients in whom rest, fresh air, and change of scene, may work wonders. Since caravanning became so popular the makers of vans have been obliged to improve on their work, and provide a vehicle that is roomy and light with an interior full of contrivances to save trouble and space, with an under-carriage able to travel over bad roads, up steep hills and through ratty lanes; for, once off the great highways, these are met and among them the caravan must find a resting-place. The expert in the *Times* tells his readers never to buy a patched-up vehicle, of which there are multitudes offered for sale to the unwary. He praises, as a foundation of the ideal van, an Army Service Corps under-carriage, which is both strong and of good design. The living part of the van has been greatly improved more by users, especially by ladies, than by the trade. Mrs. G. T. Towers has made the van she tours in all the year round a wonderfully natty concern: shelves slide in and out; windows are so hinged that they can fasten to the roof when open; cupboard-doors slide in sections; the dog, indispensable to caravaners, has a kennel, wind and rain-proof, that reposes folded, on the tail-board when travelling; two spring beds are available and one becomes a couch in the day-time. Another lady has invented a three-tier nest of beds, two being removable to the open or anywhere.

The Bishop of Stepney has a van of superior convenience in which he tours the hop gardens in the harvest season. Trap-doors in its floor hold all pantry and kitchen requisites; the rest of his travelling carriage is just as cunningly contrived. No doubt his Lordship has to dispense with much he is accustomed to, but on the road one quickly learns that "you never know what you can do without until you try." Most vans are one-horse affairs, but it is often found that steep hills require a second animal to get to the top, and we are informed that it is unwise to harness the two horses tandem fashion, that whether they match in size or be what we here irreverently call a Bombay pair, they should, by one means or another, even with an "outrigger or a swingle-tree be made to pull side by side. The motor caravan is not yet in much use, for being heavy it would sink in many marshy spots where the horsed van passes safely over the ground. Still an excellent scheme is to have a light motor to draw the caravan. Once settled on a pitch the motor can be taken off and used for foraging or for seeing the country. Mr. F. Penraven of Ipswich, a wise man in his generation, has devised a caravan on this plan and must enjoy his outings. Farmers do not now look on caravaners, as possible gipsies with talents for rifling hen-roosts, but find that they are good neighbours, affording a ready market for eggs, butter, milk and fowl, while doing no harm whatever and very possibly paying a shilling a day for their pitch. In coming to a strange place the caravaner is advised to consult the local constable as to possible pitches before he ventures to settle down where he may not be allowed to stay. In India a stout van and a smart pair of ponies would enable a man to make the most of his short leave. He could camp out in comfort and in no time change his surroundings whenever he liked. A hammock could be swung from a tree at night and a syce and "boy" would do all the attendance required. Like all home fashions, this one will come to India sometime or other.

A FAMOUS 'OLD' BOOKSELLER. The death of Mr. Quaritch last week naturally recalls the career of his father Bernard Quaritch, the famous bookseller who himself passed away not quite fifteen years ago in his eighty-first year. Mr. Quaritch built up from very small beginnings a business which attained immense proportions, and became world-famous for its stock of rare, old and valuable books. His shop in Piccadilly was long a well-known resort of scholars and bibliographists for whom its owner spared no pains to cater; but his son recently removed from this almost historic place with which father and son were connected for well nigh half a century and took larger premises in Grafton street. Quaritch was originally a German like that other famous bookseller Bohn, with whom, indeed, he came in close contact at the start. Born in 1819, a year of famous births in Prussian Saxony, he came over to London to try his luck as a bookseller at the age of twenty-three after some experience of the trade gathered in his native place as well as Berlin, and was employed by Bohn who was then in a fair way of business. After remaining three years with him he went to Paris, but returned in a couple of years, and was once more with Bohn. Quaritch became famous for his catalogues, but he seems to have taken the idea of issuing these bibliographical guides to purchasers from his old employer, who issued the first edition of his renowned Guinea Catalogue of ten thousand pages in 1841. Quaritch helped Bohn in compiling his classified catalogue of 1847 which was of great bibliographical value to scholars and collectors. In that same year he finally left Bohn whose father, a Westphalian bookseller, settled in London, and started business on his own account. European and Oriental philology and linguistics were his speciality, and the Crimean War brought him first into public notice by the demand it produced for books in the languages of Russia, and still more of the Turkish Empire. He also began publishing in a small way, and whilst the war was progressing issued a Turkish and an Arabic Grammer, and the Turkish Dictionary of Redhouse who was then Oriental translator to the Foreign Office, and later became well known as an Orientalist. He also published in those early days Fitz Gerald's translation of Omar Khayyam which, at the time and for long afterwards, passed unnoticed. Then at the close of the fifties he found his proper work in life and launched upon the collection of purchasing rare and notable books at sales of famous libraries. He developed this extensively, and either personally or by deputy he attended every important book auction in Europe and even America, and his spirited bidding at these sales largely helped to raise the prices fetched at auctions during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. He was determined to cut out from these sales amateur buyers who were then obliged to entrust their commissions to him or be unsuccessful bidders. His commission work became the large st of any other such bookseller and his clientele included the royalty and nobility of several countries. He also dealt in what is called the remainder trade. But his name and fame was made by his connection with old books and book auctions. Quaritch is described as a somewhat squat and awkward figure with occasionally rough manners, irrepressible egotism and pithy saying, half humorous, half sardonic, delivered in a grating voice. Though he dealt in books all his long life, he was not learned by any means though in his famous catalogue he was fond of airing his views on politics and sociology, in books. He died at the end of 1899 leaving his business to his son who has now followed him.

SEARCHING FOR TREASURE TROVE. The search for treasure trove is one which can exercise as much fascination to-day as ever it did, for there are always ready those who will risk their little in the hope of gaining a hundred-fold return on their outlay. Such a search is now being made off the French coast between Rochelle and Rochefort for a strong box crammed with diamonds and gold ingots which is supposed to have been lying somewhere there since 1820. The story runs that the Comte de St. Paul, a noble of La Vendee, who fled during the Great Revolution to America, was returning to his native land with an immense fortune after thirty years' exile and toil. Disaster overtook the returning exiles, and the ship with the treasure was wrecked. In 1898 Mlle. Guillard de Saint Paul made an unsuccessful attempt to recover the sunken treasure, which is said to be at least worth £160,000. She is now making another bid for wealth, and has hired, we are told, the services of a gentleman with a divining rod who is wandering up and down the coast between Chassiron and Bree in the hope of locating the hoard. The art of using a divining-rod for discovering minerals or water beneath the earth is believed to be of immemorial antiquity, and many critical writers have admitted its value in indicating metals. Before mining declined in Cornwall the dowser, or divining-rod, was much used. In modern times the forked hazel twig, as the rod generally consists of, has been much experimented with as an indicator of water, but with no great success, although there have been some cases where it has been effective. Whether justified or not, however, there is a widespread belief in the power of the divining-rod, though the theory that there is any direct connexion ("sympathy" or electrical influence) between the rod and the water or metal is repudiated by modern science. But we are afraid that Mlle. Paul is doomed to disappointment in this effort, at least, to find the treasure trove.

PLANTATION LABOUR. The last meeting of the Planters' Conference at Bangalore was a momentous one. The delegates were able to come to an important and unanimous decision, and by so doing took a great step towards an active policy in a matter which has been a great grievance for years, but on which practically nothing has been done. This was, of course, the ever-pressing question of labour supply on which Southern India has suffered so much from the inroads made upon the market by the planters of Ceylon and the Federated Malay States. Briefly, the Southern India planters have now agreed to adopt the example which has been held before them by their rivals for long, and have resolved to institute a Labour Commission. In both Ceylon and Malaya, it has been found that such a commission, in charge of a suitable and experienced Commissioner is the best way of dealing with the many vexed points which the complicated question of labour involves. It will be the duty of this Commission to organise and control the recruitment of coolies, to abolish differences in treatment and pay between districts, and even where necessary between individuals. Provided—as we have little doubt it will—the Association is able to make a wise selection of its Commissioner, the new organisation should be of general benefit both to the planter and the coolie. It is to be hoped that it will receive adequate support. The scheme at present has been adopted by the United Planters' Association, and will now be referred to the district associations, all of whom may or may not fall in with it. There are acute differences between planters on the subject, but the unanimity of which prevailed at the conference is a very hopeful sign.

FACTORY LIFE. The progress, which the administration in India is gradually making in its relation to industrial conditions and the care of the working-classes, is well illustrated in a recent report from the Punjab. Much more vigilance is now being exercised in regard to breaches of the Factory Acts, and it is intended in future that no case of infringement shall escape prosecution. Hitherto it would seem that few managers have thought it worth while to make themselves even acquainted with the provisions of the new Act, and consequently irregularities have been numerous. This is an attitude, however, which is not to be allowed to last. Considering the laxity of the management in so many instances it is very satisfactory, and in some respects creditable to the workmen, to find that the factories were in, by no means, so bad a condition as under the circumstances might have been expected. The general health of the operator was reported to be good, because as the report naively says, "continued work in a factory is not customary in these parts," and the fencing of machinery appeared in but few instances to have been neglected. The report shows signs, however, that these happy conditions may not always continue. The pressure of modern commercialism has its effect even in the Punjab, and conditions of work become more stringent. It is found necessary for women to work by night as well as by day in ginning factories, and children may now be employed all day the compounds. All this shows the need there is for the strict supervision which is to be instituted.

The Hon. Mr. W. B. Gordon, now on leave, will retire from Government service on Sept. 25 when Mr. Russell will be confirmed as Secretary, Government of India, in the Public Works Department.

ENGLISH POLITICAL & SOCIAL LETTER.

ADRIANOPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

J'suis, je reste continues to be the motto of the Porte with regard to the dramatic and not unimpressive reoccupation of Adrianople, and although money is scarce in the Turkish treasury—the salaries of the civil officials are months in arrear—the news which reaches Constantinople from Berlin will encourage the Ottoman Government in their present determination to retain possession of the re-occupied city unless driven out by "force. Berlin believes that the Turks cannot be dislodged by any other means and people there are saying also that no Power is at present "so far interested that it will use force." We shall soon know whether this is a true presentation of the situation. In any case one is inclined to ask why if it is necessary to threaten and bully Turkey all the threatening and bullying should be done by English statesmen. There is a Turkish Ambassador in London and surely he can convey to the Powers that be in Constantinople what our Foreign Office wishes to be conveyed to them. Such speeches as those that have been delivered not only by Sir Edward Grey himself but by Mr. Asquith and at least one other influential Minister may be necessary but the necessity is not very obvious. One result is that it increases the indignation of Indian Musalmans and gives persons like Mr. Wilfrid Blunt an opportunity to disseminate their mischievous views. In a letter to the *Westminster Gazette*, *apropos* of the Adrianople imbroglio that storm-petrel writes:—"Who shall dare affirm that the British Empire is likely during the next generation to retain its position as first naval Power in the Mediterranean, or even, perhaps, in the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea? The Eastern Mediterranean already is out of our chief keeping; nor determined as we may still be to hold on to Egypt, do I for my part admit the probability of our occupying the Lower Nile at the end of another ten years. All historic probability points the other way, and to the impossibility of continuing to run a world-wide Empire on democratic lines and peace principles at home, combined with despotic lines and lines of military force, run on the cheap, over alien dependencies abroad. The immediate purpose of "this outbreak," as the *Westminster* points out, is to warn the Turks that we are useless as friends or advisers because we cannot undertake to defend the Turkish Empire by force against the European enemies which despoil it in Africa, Europe or Asia. The *Westminster* seems to have been in doubt as to whether to publish the letter or put it in the waste paper basket but finally decided to risk the misleading of the Turk and, I may say, the Turk's Indian friends for such morals as it might deduce for itself. *Inter alia* the *Westminster Gazette*, which is supposed nowadays to reflect the views of the party leaders more than other Liberal papers, admits the difficulties of governing an Oriental Empire through a Democracy but urges that our rule in India is not a despotism in the sense that a European understands that word and if we cannot apply Western democracy without great qualifications to Eastern conditions, we are applying and must more and more apply the idea of a partnership between East and West in the development of the East.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

DIVERSE VIEWS OF EX-BOMBAY GOVERNORS.

The man in the street has not yet made up his mind whether the promoters of the Channel Tunnel should be allowed to go ahead and wishes that for the present, at all events, the advocates of the scheme would be satisfied with a ferry. Your late Governor Lord Sydenham has an interesting article on the subject in the *Times* of Monday. The transporting power of a ferry is limited, and the practical difficulties will, he suggests, prove greater than those presented by a tunnel. Moreover, could a ferry be worked in such storms as visit the Channel? Lord Sydenham believes that the rise and fall of tide is greater than in any case where railway ferries are successfully working. As to a tunnel, the military objections have, he maintains, lost force since they were urged more than 30 years ago and he thinks the view that Government, in the interests of shareholders, would put off "the destruction of the end" (of the tunnel) till too late—needs qualification. The tunnel, he says, would emerge upon a steel viaduct which could be instantly destroyed, rendering it useless, and the shareholders would only lose the dividents which the interruption of traffic, necessitated by an Anglo-French war, would in any case entail. Apart from this initial demolition, the power of flooding can be kept in reserve to give confidence to the public, and clearly, with equally shared capital, the inducement to avert irreparable damage to the tunnel would be the same on both sides of the Channel. With great and remarkable deference Lord Lamington challenges Lord Sydenham's arguments. Lord Lamington's strongest point is one that must have occurred to many, namely, that it will be a nuisance if the tunnel is to be the cause of perpetual scare. Not long ago Lord Lamington, says the public mind, was agitated and alarmed because Germany accelerated her naval programme. "What," he asks, "would be the state of nerves of this country when this additional avenue of danger was formed?" With regard to Lord Sydenham's steel viaduct, Lord Lamington points out two drawbacks. He has, he says, always understood that damage of the character Lord Sydenham describes can in these days be promptly repaired. Then wars in the future are to come suddenly like a thief in the night. Who and where, asks Lord Lamington, would be the official ever watching and ready to destroy the viaduct? I know I should not like the job. Meanwhile no less an authority than M. Sartiaux, chief engineer to the Northern of France Railway, expresses the opinion that within five years, at the most, the tunnel will be an accomplished fact, and that it will be inaugurated by King George and President Poincare shaking hands in the centre of the tunnel. M. Sartiaux might have gone a little further and told us the exact day and hour when that interesting event will take place.

THE SILLY SEASON.

Unless something very big occurs, say, a Russian occupation of Constantinople or an international "demonstration" in Asiatic Turkey, the present Silly Season promises to be unusually silly from the newspaper point of view. No paper could get through, at least, the early part of the Parliamentary recess without opening its columns to the discussion, save the mark, of some more or less inconceivably absurd topic and the New Journalism, whatever may be its merits, does not seem to be quite so good in this matter as the Old Journalism. The subjects in these days seem jejune when compared with, for example, the one which caused such a sensation some years ago, "What shall We Do With Our Daughters" With the recent suffragette developments it would be superfluous to revive this particular subject, but London editors, hard up for suitable topics, might hark back to some of the more thrilling themes of the Victorian age. I make my *confreres* a present of the suggestion. Everybody knows quite well how these things started and how they are kept up. Though it is not saying much, the palm up to the present must be given to the journal which is devoting its columns to a correspondence on a subject of proposed interest to the self-conscious—not insignificant minority—of mankind. It began by "A Lady" calling attention to a report in the newspaper alluded to of a dance in aid of a charity. "We were referred to in that report as 'men and women,' a phrase which, I am sure, must seem very abrupt to the ladies and gentlemen who were giving their energy to this work." We are not told what the dance was and in what particular issue the report appeared. I seem to have overlooked it. One correspondent suggests that in these days when "the gentleman" calls to remove the dust and "the lady" to collect the soiled linen, these once definite terms have become rather ambiguous. Another writer tells of the experience of a medical friend. He was once dressing a wound at the London Hospital—a badly torn finger "belonging to one of the gentler sex,"—to judge from the description, of a militant suffragist. When the surgeon asked how the accident occurred the reply was "Another lady bit it." "My mother," writes a third correspondent, "was wont to visit blind women in a Birmingham slum. Finding that one of them on a certain occasion had changed her address she inquired of a very slatternly woman standing near where Mrs.—— was living." "I can't tell yer," replied the woman "but"—pointing to an equally bedraggled female—"that lidy can take you to 'er; she's 'er daughter-in-law." That "lidy" led the way to the house required, and, pushing open the door, called out. "'Ere's a person come to call on yer, Rosanna." "C. J. Morison," writing from Asheldon Copse, Torquay, says:—"A man was late in bringing the clean clothes one day, and when I expostulated with him his reply was: 'The lady what picks out the clothes wasn't ready.' This morning an old tramp came to the door selling something. One of my servants came in and said, 'There's a 'lady' with footstools to sell at the door.' A friend of my own at a West End Club complained of the way some poached eggs had been supplied to him. The waiter, a raw hand, hired for an emergency, made some excuse for "the young ladies" as he called them. "The young ladies" were the still-room maids. The housekeeper at some flats where I once resided told me the following story. She had engaged two chimney-sweeps. Going into a room where they were supposed to be at work she found only one man. "I thought there were two of you," she said. The answer she received was "the other gentleman is in the next room". I have no doubt that the chimney-sweep's daughter calls his wife "ma" while a duchess would be addressed by her daughter as "mother".

Hitherto the efforts of the journal quoted above to get up a discussion on the question whether the Englishman is an "over-washed" animal has not been singularly successful but it has produced one letter which is highly instructive The writer who signs herself "Joan Stanton" and gives Honnslow as her address—no connection I presume with the lady "of Arc"—states that when the suffragettes' friend Sir Almroth Wright, pronounced his "famous dictum"—famous indeed!—"against too much washing," she made some careful inquiries for the purpose of an article she was writing. The results were briefly these:—

Nine typists: Five "washed to the waist every morning" and took a hot bath once a week; the other four only confessed to the weekly bath.

Four school teachers: Three were "once-a-weekers" and one took a tepid sponge every morning "by doctor's orders."

Eleven British matrons: Eight gave "one or two a week" as the usual thing; one took a bath every afternoon; and two had baths "whenever there is hot water to spare in the bathroom."

Seven women journalists: Four took cold or tepid baths every morning and a hot one each week; two took cold baths in summer and a hot bath twice a week; and one took a warm bath every day.

Four "society" women: Warm bath in morning and in evening before dinner and an occasional hot bath before going to bed.

What surprises me is that all these typists, teachers, "British matrons," women journalists and society women should have been so accommodating even "for the purposes of an article." With regard to the daily tub as a British institution I have always understood that that is one of the manifold blessings we enjoy as the result of our rule in India.

THE PANAMA EXHIBITION.

We are told this evening that in German commercial centres it is argued that if British industries are not represented at the San Francisco show Germany will have such a chance as it has never had before. Whether this not very adroit argument will have any effect on public opinion here remains to be seen. But so far the *Times* with its small but not insignificant body of supporters stands almost alone in its endeavours to induce His Majesty's Government to reconsider their decision. The advocacy of Sir Thomas Lipton is somewhat discounted by his personal interests in the United States. Sir George Birdwood and Sir Trueman Wood are, of course, both absolutely disinterested but I cannot say that either has convinced one that we ought, as it were, to compel our manufacturers to come

(*Continued on page 12.*)

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1913.

MIRANDA AT THE BAZAAR.

COMPLETE SHORT STORY.

BY

DOROTHY MILUM.

"Darling," said Miranda, flashing her most engaging smile at me across the intervening space of breakfast-table accessories, "it's your birthday to-morrow. Could you give me a little money?"

When Miranda asks for money in a certain way, and with so obviously benevolent an intention, it would be only a brute that could ultimately refuse her. But one must keep up an appearance of being master in one's own house, so I said sternly, "Where is the three pounds you asked for yesterday on precisely the same pretext?"

"I bought a new hat with it," she blurted forth defiantly. "I was ashamed to be seen in that old thing with the poppies that you are so silly about. I only wore it as long as I did to please you."

"Thank you, my love," I said, meekly, genuinely grateful for the concession.

"No need for 'sark,'" Miranda retorted, crushingly.

"For what, pet?" said I.

"Oh, do run away and play!" said Miranda, petulantly, but broke out into smiles as I handed her a cheque.

A few minutes later I was kissing her good-bye. Absorbed in the fashion page of her morning paper, she presented a blank, unconscious side face to receive my parting salute and it was not till I was half-way down the drive that she appeared at the door with a reproachful expression of countenance and a shrill "Well! I do like that!"

"Like what, dear?" I called, standing still."

"Aren't you going to kiss a feller good-bye, when you're off for a whole day, and me left lonely at home?"

"I did kiss you," I said, gaining her side in two strides; but you were so busy reading your paper you didn't know."

"Don't tell me, sir! said Miranda, with an adorable smile, and putting her two arms round my neck. She waved me out of sight, and my thoughts followed her up-stairs to put her hat on—that new little hat purchased with the first instalment of the money for my birthday present. I could see her setting out for her day's delight, the choosing of my present. I saw her tripping daintily into Gamage's, smiling engagingly at the obsequious and devotedly attentive assistant (dash his attentiveness!), and requesting him sweetly to show her whatever he had in the way of original inventions or patents. The dear child supposes that for a "man with a mechanical mind" a birthday present must have certain surprising and unexpected qualities which certainly constitute it a thing of fearsome interest for a day or two—but which generally proves itself to be an article of the utmost uselessness. For instance, the patent mouse-trap that my darling girl presented to me with such keen delight on the birthday before last, after removing my thumb-nail, shot out of my hand and nearly killed the dog, knocked down a piece of china that belonged to Miranda's great-great-aunt and after more or less injuring the entire family—consisting at the time, besides those members already mentioned of Miranda's father who was spending a few days with us, and the housemaid—was put away in the bottom of a cupboard, where it remains to this day, as good as new—not having caught a single mouse!

Or, again, the patent tin-opener she presented me with the year of our marriage—in order as she explained, that she should not be obliged to use my razor—was an article of the most perfect inutility, and not the most mechanical mind in the world would be able, after mature thought and consideration, to assign the least reason for its ever being invented. After lying about in a drawer in the kitchen for some months, the servant cut her finger on it, and Miranda, without a word, carried it upstairs to that cupboard where it reposes with many other marvellous and patent articles—the collected fruits of my married birthdays and Christmases.

But it is important that Miranda's tender feelings should not be hurt—my delight and excitement at these love-tokens are, therefore, renewed every year; and, indeed, what the next thing will be is a matter of exciting conjecture.

When I arrived home in the evening, a large and ungainly parcel adorned the hall, which Miranda, with the utmost innocence, endeavoured vainly to hide by placing her dainty little person between it and my range of vision. I immediately gazed beyond it and made a casual remark about the weather to Miranda's obvious and immense relief.

When I made my triumphal entrance to breakfast next morning, Miranda saluted me with much ceremony and pomp—and laughed merrily when I nearly fell over the large parcel which was only half concealed under my chair. My surprise and excitement were alike immense. Miranda stood by me with the bread-knife like an impatient and avenging Fate while I untied the knots—refusing to shorten the pleasurable sensations by cutting them. When I at length unwrapped the paper I saw an article of extraordinary shape and curiosity and a desire to appear to know what it was struggled within me for expression.

Miranda gazed at me eagerly. "Well!" she said. "Do you like it?"

"Frightfully darling, but—what is it for?"

"Really, dear for a person who professes to have a mechanical mind, you are very dull! Can't you *see* what it's for?"

A brilliant idea struck me. I smiled—in a superior way. "Why yes, it's a music-stand; just what I wanted for my fiddle. Thank you, darling! How could you guess?"

She gazed at me blankly, and then said, with disgust, "A music-stand! Nothing so useless. Why, it's a new sort of trouser-presser. It will keep your togs in first-rate condition." [I am trying to break Miranda of a bad habit she has of using, slang, but in moments of excitement it *will* come out—and anything more incongruous than the vigorous schoolboy slang (she has three brothers) rippling unconcernedly from her sweet rosy lips it would be difficult to imagine.

"Let's give 'em a trial" she said, and flew upstairs, returning breathless a minute later with my last new trousers—a pair I take much pride in. Her deft little fingers busied themselves with screws and levers here and there, the doomed trousers were arranged to her entire satisfaction. "Now we'll leave them till after breker," she said: "and then you'll see they'll come out like new."

"They *were* nearly new, you know, dearest."

"*Full* of creases," she replied cheerfully. "I was quite ashamed of you at the Smith-Toot's the other evening. Not that it matters what you look like—being so clever—in fact, the shabbier you are the more distinguished you look—which is very fortunate."

"Very, indeed," I assented.

She looked at me critically and suspiciously through narrowed eyelids. She reads into my most innocent remarks an attempt at what she is pleased to call "sark."

Breakfast over, we together set to work to release those unfortunate garments of mine from the patent presser. It was the work of a full quarter of an hour, and when at last Miranda drew them proudly forth they were well-nigh unrecognizable. A more mauled and mangled and dejected-looking pair of trousers it would be difficult to imagine. Miranda's face was a study. "They can't have been put in properly," she said at length in comical despair; "but never mind, darling, Jane shall run the iron over them, and they'll be quite all right, and we'll try the blessed presser again when we've more time. You'll realy have to go now, or you'll lose your train." And she kissed me with a sweet air of humility and disappointment that quite disarmed me.

A week later the trouser-presser took up its position in company with the mouse-trap and tin opener and the noble army of inutilities that occupied that upstairs cupboard.

* * * *

Miranda's next great excitement was the Bazaar. She throws herself with great enthusiasm into anything she takes up, and the Bazaar was no exception. "They've been asking me to take a stall, dear, and I said I would, and—" She hesitated and looked at me with her head on one side like a bird.

"Well?" I queried.

"Well, I've got a simply topping notion, but I don't like to tell you."

"You are not generally troubled with this diffidence and hesitation in conversation with your husband," I reminded her,

"Don't be nasty," she said, warpingly, "or I sha'n't tell you, though I know you're longing to know—now, aren't you?"

"Dying—simply" I said, after three or four deliberate pulls at my pipe. Her impatience was so pretty I wanted to prolong it.

"Well," she went on, eagerly. "I do want my stall to be original, and I thought if you wouldn't mind I'd have the whole contents of that upstairs cupboard and call it the "Patent Invention" stall and decorate it with penny engines and aeroplanes and mono-rails and parachutes and things—all the men would simply love it—men are such babies," she added, naively.

I was about to contradict her last statement, but she rushed on before I had time even to take my pipe from my mouth. And perhaps she is right, anyway.

"But you know," she continued, "they're your things, and I sha'n't dream of taking them if you really want them." She gazed at me anxiously.

I earnestly hoped that my expression was not betraying the secret joy I felt at this opportunity of getting rid of those things without hurting Miranda's feelings. I deliberated for fully ten seconds.

Miranda could not wait, "I won't have them, dear," she said, sadly. "I can see you want them—no, I can do without them. Other people have to have ordinary stalls, and I can, too."

"I won't deny, Miranda," I said slowly, "that it is a wrench to me to part with *anything* that you give me."

"Dear old thing!" she said, impulsively, anticipating the conclusion.

"On the other hand, my love, I feel that I should like my wife's stall to be *the* stall of the evening; and that being the case I sacrifice all those valuable and beautiful gifts gladly, and feel quite sure that your stall *will* be the most remarkable and original in the whole place."

"I felt sure you would see it in that sensible light," she said, approvingly. "You see, there's first of all that most valuable tin opener," ticking them off on her fingers.

"And that fine mouse-trap," I said.

"And that affair for cleaning pipes with," she added; "though why you continue to use my hat-pins when you have a thing of that sort I can't imagine."

I did not tell her I had ruined two valuable pipes with it, but continued the catalogue. "Those ripping nail-cutters," I reminded her. "Yes, and that patent razor," she answered.

"And you mustn't forget that topping affair for holding tooth-powder."

"No, nor those jolly trouser-pressers"

"Did we mention that clinking little arrangement for holding your book up for when you're in bed?" I continued.

"No and we've quite forgotten the dandy little machine that makes cigarettes;" she added.

Miranda clapped her hands gaily, "Won't it be lovely?" she said, "They'll all be jealous of my stall. *Sure* you don't mind, darling?"

* * * *

I had promised Miranda to look in at the Bazaar, though I feared I should be rather late, I told her (not thinking it necessary to explain that bazaars were entirely abhorred by me); but I was not prepared for the sight that greeted my eyes when I entered the brightly-lit and gaily-decorated room.

A stall at the far end of the hall was surrounded by a crowd of men who, with heads craned forward, presented to me a series of eager and eloquent back views. Other ladies languished behind their deserted stalls and cast envious glances at Miranda, who, in billowy white draperies, was demonstrating to her admiring audience, with eager, excited tones and actions, the workings of her patent articles.

I approached the stall slowly. Miranda saw me coming and waved. "Hallos, sober-sides!" she greeted me.

"How are you getting on?" I said quietly.

"Everything sold," she said, and pointed to the little tickets "*sold*" leaning up against every article on her stall.

"Perhaps you would like to come home now, then?" I hinted.

"Oh, no! Not yet," she pleaded. "I'm having such a ripping time."

"So it seems," I replied—somewhat coldly, I fear.

"Need I come just yet?" she said.

"Yes," I answered, and fetched her cloak.

"Don't be nasty," she pleaded, when we got outside.

"I don't like it, Miranda," I said, briefly.

"Don't you?" she said, politely.

"Then you can do the other thing can't you?"

I said nothing. She was flushed with excitement and success. To-morrow she would be herself.

* * * *

Next day was Miranda's "At Home" day. There was a certain unusual shyness and constraint between us, and breakfast was a very silent meal. I still felt sore about the previous day's doings, and went off without kissing her. She whistled a noisy ragtime as I went down the drive, to show me how little she cared; but, rushing back a minute later for a key I had forgotten, I found her with her face hidden in her hands. Like Pharaoh, I hardened my heart.

* * * *

Miranda sat in her sunny drawing-room awaiting her guests—her thought full of her success of the day before. Looking up, she saw an orange-quill sail up the drive, and Mrs. Smith-Toots was announced. "Thought I recognized that old last year's quill," said Miranda, to herself, and aloud: "My dear, I *am* glad to see you. What a *sweet* hat? Was feeling so bored. I don't think bazaars agree with me. I feel positively limp to-day. Were you there?"

"No" said Mrs. Smith-Toots grimly; "but, unfortunately, my husband was."

"Why unfortunately?" questioned Miranda, sweetly.

"You *can't* trust them," said Mrs. Smith-Toots, wearily. "The foolish fellow brought back a patent mouse-trap that *some* unprincipled person had persuaded him to buy—though perhaps I shouldn't say 'unprincipled,' as one expects to be 'had' at a bazaar. 'All's fair in love and war'—and at bazaars—isn't that so? What are you staring at, dear? Have I got a smut on my nose? No? Well, what was I telling you about? Oh, yes; that ridiculous mouse-trap. Well, Harry came in immensely pleased with himself and said, 'I've bought you a mouse-trap, darling. Thought, as I *had* to spend some money anyway, I *would* get something useful, not merely ornamental, and if you'll get me a little bit of cheese (it was late, and Elizabeth had gone to bed) I'll set it for you.' I said, couldn't he get the cheese for himself?—but I was sorry afterwards—served me right for being lazy, I suppose, for I heard a fearful crash in the kitchen a minute later, and rushed out to find poor dear Harry almost stunned and the cover of the cheese-dish in fragments on the floor. He said the spring of the trap was unusually strong—that was what attracted him from the first. I said it looked so, and picked it up to see if I could do it. I had got the whole thing beautifully fixed when it went off again like a bomb. Fortunately, I was just able to spring out of the way, as it would certainly have done me a mortal injury. But, there! What *can* you expect if you let a man go to a bazaar unprotected? A pretty face and a silly simper, and they buy *anything*, from a camellia button-hole or a tin of toffee to a—well, a mouse-trap! Who is the creature in the hideous gown coming up the drive?"

"Mrs. Scrimps."

"*What* a name! Not Scrimps the bank people? No, really!"

A subdued resentment shone in Miranda's eyes as she presented the ladies to one another.

Mrs. Scrimps plunged at once into what she had to say.

"Bazaar! Don't talk to me of the Bazaar!" she said. "My husband has succeeded in making me sure of what I had always felt—that bazaars are a hoax—a downright hoax!"

"Oh! Why?" said Miranda, meekly.

"Why?" snorted Mrs. Scrimps. "Why because he came home last night with a patent sort of trouser-presser that a babe could see would not only *not* press trousers, but would absolutely ruin them. Some foolish person had made him buy them—though of the two he was the worst, for letting himself be got over in that way. Must go now, dear. One moment, Mrs. Toots; I'm coming your way. Bye-bye, Miranda."

"Mrs. Parker-Tomkins," announced Jane.

"So glad to see you, dear!" said Mrs. Parker-Tomkins, after Miranda had greeted her, somewhat apprehensively. "I've just heard something so funny, and I'm dying to tell someone.

"Oh?" said Miranda, inquiringly.

"Yes," said Mrs. Parker-Tomkins, after a ripple of laughter. "I've just met Betty, and she says Ernest was at the Bazaar last night and brought home a patent pipe-cleaner, and when he tried it on his pipes it wouldn't act a bit, and he was so wild; and she says she sat and laughed at him till she was positively exhausted. Too bad of her! I said; but men are *too* funny to let themselves be taken in like that—don't you think so?"

Miranda, with magnificent courage, rose to the occasion, as the colour rose in her cheeks, "I was there myself, you know."

"Really?" said Mrs. Parker-Tomkins.

"Yes," Miranda continued. "I had a stall. Didn't you know?"

"No! Really?" said Mrs. Parker-Tomkins again.

"Yes. And I sold Ernest the pipe-cleaner."

"You *dear* creature—just for fun?"

"No; I thought it was all right," said Miranda, scarlet now, but determined to tell the whole truth.

"I sold a lot of patent things—and I guess they're all right if you know how to work them. Ernest wouldn't, of course."

"Of course not, dear—sorry I said anything about it—don't mind me. I really must be going. Good-bye." She turned at the door. "I think you're a brick, Miranda."

Miranda's composure broke down as soon as the garden gate had closed on Mrs. Parker-Tomkins. She sank into a chair and cried for a long time and thought a great deal.

* * * *

When I came in on the evening of Miranda's "At Home" day and found her curled up on the sofa with her face in her best silk cushion I knew that something unusual had occurred.

Resentment and anger and coldness all melted at sight of the crumpled and dejected little figure in its nest of cushions. I went and sat down beside her and kissed her back hair. The cushion was slowly transferred, her face hidden in it, from its position on the couch to a resting-place on my chest.

"What's up, dear?" I asked her.

"That old Bazaar!" she said, between her sobs. "I wish I'd never heard of it!" And she poured out her story to me. "And then you were cross and I was horrid," she continued (somewhat incoherently for Miranda); "and you were always so nice about those silly old presents and pretended to like them, and I know now you didn't—and look here," she said, suddenly lifting her tear-stained face and shying the cushion into the corner of the sofa—"look here! I'll never give you such dashed silly presents any more."

I put my hand over her lips. "And will you stop using slang too, dear, while you *are* making resolutions?"

"Yes, I'll chuck it right now," said Miranda, smiling up at me through her still wet lashes.

BALLADE OF MODERN BRIDALS.

The folks who wed in days gone by
Were used to seek a sacred fane:
They loved to catch the public eye—
Of blowing the expense were vain.
But nowadays we've grown more sane,
At any rate, upon this head.
And so I wish to make this plain:
The Registrar shall us two wed.

The dread "reception" we will fly,
And 'scape the bore (that fatuous bane)
Who "knew you when you were *so* high,"
And tells you so again—again!
We'll "cut" the cake, the iced champagne,
The usual and depressing spread
(It used to be an awful strain).
The Registrar shall us two wed.

No aged aunts shall o'er us cry,
We are the modern bride and swain!
And from confetti brought to shy,
Eke footgear, shall our friends abstain.
Simplicity shall oe'r us reign.
A few well-chosen words are said,
And then—the Continental train.
The Registrar shall us two wed.

ENVOI.

Peggy, no more in modern brain
Is sentimental Fancy bred.
I tell you, I'm as right as rain.
The Registrar shall us two wed.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

MAJESTY OFF FOR HOLIDAYS.

GUARDING THE ROYAL TRAIN.

600 MILES OF PLATELAYERS.

Comparatively few people have any idea of the rigorous precautions that are taken by the British railway companies to ensure the safety of the King when he travels on their lines. When His Majesty goes to Balmoral, all that the public know is that the Royal train left Euston, or whatever terminus it may start from, and reached Aberdeen, and then Ballater, at a particular time after a twelve or fourteen hours' run.

But the journey of 600 odd miles means the successful accomplishment of an elaborate scheme of arrangement in which not only the chief officials of the line and the staff of the Royal train, but nearly every railway servant on the route has had a responsible share. To begin with, a time-table—with the times of departure, of passing through every station, and of arrival at Ballater (the terminus of the Great North of Scotland Railway, nine miles from Balmoral)—calculated to the tick, is prepared; and a copy, together with an exhaustive list of "general instructions," is placed in the hands of every person who may be in any way engaged in connection with the working of the train, including enginemen, guards, signalmen, crossing-keepers, flagmen, and fogmen.

GOLD-BORDERED TIME-TABLE.

These men are individually warned that they must read the sheet carefully, and strictly obey the instructions, as no want of knowledge of them can be accepted as an excuse for any failure or neglect. The sheet contains a number of general directions, dictating speeds and times, emphasizing the necessity of travelling with caution over sharp curves and through junctions, and impressing the fact that an absolutely clear road must be kept for the Royal train. When Queen Victoria used to travel from Windsor to Balmoral, a neatly gold-bordered time-table was provided for Her Majesty. It showed against the mileage and times, the levels and inclines of the line, the various sections of hills and valleys being indicated all the way to Ballater, which is 658ft. above sea-level.

The Royal train itself carries telegraph and telephone instruments with all necessary appliances, so that communication can at once be established in case of emergency; and there are special telegraph and telephone "calls" pre-arranged for this emergency service. To these pre-arranged signals, of course, the strictest possible precedence must be given. The principal officers of the railway, including the locomotive and carriage superintendents, always accompany the Royal train so as to be on the spot in the event of anything unforeseen happening. On one occasion, when Queen Victoria, in her later years, was travelling south, the engine-driver of the Royal train was killed near Aberdeen. He had occassion to go on to the tender of his engine for some purpose, and while passing under a bridge his head struck the arch and he was fatally injured. But the train was not stopped, for the locomotive superintendent was on the foot-plate, and he drove it on to Perth, where the body of the unfortunate driver was taken off the engine. It was not till then that the Queen was made aware of the accident.

THE ADVANCE PILOT ENGINE.

But it is very rare indeed that even the slightest untoward incident happens on a Royal journey. Everything that is humanly possible is done to avoid accident. Fifteen minutes in advance of the Royal train runs a pilot engine, so that if there is any danger ahead timely warning will be given. Anyone might suppose that even then, accidentally or designedly, the line could be blocked after the passage of the pilot engine and before the arrival of the Royal train.

That, again, would be impossible, for the intervening space, at distances not exceeding a quarter of a mile, is guarded by a line of platelayers with hand signals and detonators. Each man on his beat carefully examines the track before the Royal train approaches. Each keeps within sight of his fellow on the right and on the left, and this living link of British workmen stretches all the way from London to Ballater, in the Deeside Highlands.

But with all these elaborate precautions the anxiety of the railway managers is not satisfied. The line on which the King travels *is* kept under surveillance for at least ten miles ahead, the distance at which the pilot engine leads the way. But there is the possibility that a train passing southward as the King journeys northward may break down within the limit of the jealously-guarded ten miles and obstruct the parallel line.

AT THE LEVEL CROSSINGS.

So on the up-rail or the down parallel with that on which the King travels traffic is temporarily suspended, not only at the actual hour the Royal train will pass, but for a precedent interval. For thirty minutes before it is due to pass a given point no engine, train, or vehicle is allowed to proceed along the cross line. It is also decreed that, for a similar period, all shunting operations on lines adjoining the main line must be stopped.

In the early days of Queen Victoria's journeys to Scotland, when these rules were drawn up, it was ordered that no trains or engines might be permitted to travel between any two stations from the time the pilot engine was due to the time the Royal train had passed, but that drastic order has since been modified by an exception in favour of passanger trains and of fish trains.

But while these trains moving southward are allowed to proceed, the drivers are instructed, when approaching any point towards which the Royal train is advancing, to bring their train—whether containing fish or human freight—to a speed not exceeding thirty miles an hour. Nor must there be any steam-whistling when anywhere near the presence of Royalty. The blowing-off of steam is also strictly forbidden while standing in sight waiting for the passage of the Royal train.

Ordinary traffic is completely paralyzed by the bolting padlocking of all facing points or switches over which the pilot engine and Royal train pass, and as for the gates of level or grade crossings were there are no gate-keepers they are locked one hour before the Royal train is due.

LADY ST. HELIER ON OUR SOCIAL HABITS.

Lady St. Helier (Lady Jeune), writing on "Our Social Habits" in the *Morning Post*, says:—

"On the whole we are less strict than we used to be.

"I think that there is a great deal to be counted for good in this relaxation. It certainly makes for a brighter social life. The fact that people of different tastes and different conditions of life mix more freely leads to a freer exchange of views as well as a more sympathetic attitude between classes. The change in manners creates cordiality. It is difficult to show spontaneity and heartiness in a society which hedges its hospitality around with too much formality.

FREE AND EASY SOCIETY.

"But the tendency to be free and easy' must not be carried too far. To grant the argument against stiffness is not to accept a plea for formlessness. Ceremony and ritual have their real value. They are, indeed, indispensable in anything having to do with human nature. The average mind needs some symbol to represent the rule of conduct it is called on to obey—the principle it has to respect.

"I have often thought that something of the lesser regard for the law in the United States, which is deplored by American citizens, is due to the fact that all ceremony has been divorced from the outward administration of the law. The solemnity of the Law Courts in England is one of our most long-lived institutions, and though the Judges' red robes may not be appreciated in their proper light by the prisoner in the dock, they are no doubt a valuable object-lesson to evil doers. The Very Superior Person is inclined a little to sneer at the symbols with which an English Court strives to impress the fact of the law's majesty. With a race exclusively composed of Very Superior Persons perhaps throne and robes and wig might be safely sacrificed. With human nature as it is they are advisable, even necessary.

"I am not at all alarmed at the fact that invitations and their acceptance become less formal, that dress conventions have been loosened, at the score of other signs of a freer social life, so long as we keep in mind that a certain amount of formality and of convention must be preserved as the symbols of social law. If we could agree to let the present average standard rest, without striving either for a reaction or for a revolution, it would seem a reasonable enough conclusion though I am conscious of the extreme unconventionality of thus arguing that in this respect the Golden Age is the present.

"But having confessed to a fairly easy mind in regard to the present forms of our social life, its manners, amusements, and clothes (I speak of the general rule and not of particular instances), I am forced to add that there is a real cause for disquiet in the growth of modern extravagance. This is not so much a matter affecting what is called 'society' solely as the nation at large. It touches every class. It shows itself in regard to dress, to food, to equipages.

VULGAR EXTRAVAGANCE.

"There seems to be a growing passion to spend for spending's sake and with it a coarsening of taste, so that with greater expenditure there is less beauty and less real pleasure in life. It is one of the signs of a spreading materialism. So many people are losing their faith in a spiritual life and are wasting this life in a feverish attempt to make, as they think, 'the best of it.' So we have foolish extravagance and this new eager desire to get rich quickly showing itself in a wide-spread gambling craze. It would be a good work for our social leaders to organise their influence against extravagance and gambling. What does show as condemnable in some circles of modern society is due, I think, almost solely to the vulgarity arising from the two bad tendencies, to waste money and to show undue haste in getting money."

AN YSAYE STORY.

An amusing story is related about M. Ysaye, the famous violinist, by the "Etoile Belge." During his visit to America the artist was the guest of a New York millionaire, who in his early days was a shoemaker.

After dinner his host importuned Ysaye to play, and when he hesitated remarked, "A man should never be ashamed to exhibit his art." Thereupon Ysaye played to his host.

Having returned to Europe, the violinist invited his former millionaire host, who happened to be in Paris, to dinner. During the evening a pair of boots, much the worse for wear, were handed to the guest. "My dear friend," said Ysaye, "do me the favour of mending these boots for me."

The millionaire was speechless with amazement. "A man should never be ashamed to exhibit his art," added Ysaye with a significant smile.

A CLUBMAN'S COMMENTS.

A MAN TALKS ON WOMEN'S SUBJECTS.

AFLOAT.

Given a fine week, I know nothing pleasanter than a run to Cowes at this time of year. Even the most confirmed and convinced Londoner (I for one am certainly both) feels somewhat fed up by the end of July, and there is no better pick-me-up after a London Season than to be afloat in the Roads, even if only for a few days. Of course, weather has much to do with the success of pre-eminently an outdoor fixture as a regatta week. Most of us remember to our cost, that last year torrents of rain spoilt both the racing and the social side of Cowes Week; but this time the Clerk of the Weather has been pleased to be propitiated, for we all enjoyed some really lovely days, which we passed—as the spirit moved us—either sailing on a perfectly blue sea beneath a cloudless sky, or else drawdling about the quaint narrow streets of Cowes in the interval of exchanging the news of the day in the squadron Gardens.

AND ASHORE.

It strikes me afresh each time I go to Cowes that the "Castle" is without doubt the pleasantest resort of clubmen in all the world. Not be it understood, the most luxurious—one could name several club-houses, not a thousand miles from Pall Mall, much more showy and Pretentious. But then these resemble rather the latest world in American hotels, being provided with swimming baths, barbers' shops, fencing saloons—in fact, accessories that never entered into the philosophy of our clubmen forefathers, whose main idea of a "circle" was to assemble together men of light and leading in social or political life. In what sort of surroundings these bright spirits met was a secondary consideration. The Royal Yacht Squadron headquarters at Cowes still maintains this spirit, being perfectly impervious to the claims of the "climber" or the still more insistent modern millionaire. To be a gentleman and a sportsman—these are primarily the qualities that are a password into the select *coterie*. In effect those who guide its fortunes have always said, "No bounders need apply."

THE EFFORT THAT FAILED.

One or two who, either by nature or conduct, come under that not very desirable designation have had themselves put up for election with the hardihood that always characterises the pushful person. In every case a shower of blackballs has, I believe, been the answer. The most notable instance was that of a yachtsman of Hebraic origin, who, having found that most things come to him who has wealth, made a bold bid to ensign. This can only be done by members of the R. Y. S., and, in spite of being backed by a powerful Royal personage of that day, the man of much riches but nothing else very distinguished to recommend him, failed to be elected. I think he even faced the ordeal of the ballot a second time—like another member of Society in former days whose zeal to become a member of a fashionable club outran his discretion. In both instances disappointment—somewhat inevitably—followed. It is rather refreshing to reflect that there are yet one or two things money and social "backing" cannot buy.

THE PERFECTION OF A CLUBHOUSE.

Although the Regatta Week is for this year a thing of the past, many clubmen (myself among the number) are lingering on to enjoy these pleasant days of August on the Solent. As mentioned above, there is none of the ostentatious luxury at the Castle characteristic of the latest word in clubs. Yet it is, taking it for all in all, the most really comfortable clubhouse I know of, with its delightful great airy smoking-room full of easy chairs, and writing-tables that positively invite correspondence with one's friends. Then there is the enticing glass verandah, whence all the yachts in the Roads can be discerned, as well as the *va et vient* of visitors to the pleasant little town, not to mention a perfectly adequate dining-room where excellent fare can be obtained absolutely devoid of the kickshaws that the modern club-caterer (again moulding his ideas on the fashionable hotel) thinks conducive to the happiness of the club member. Add to this a number of comfortable bedrooms for those who are not afloat, and a shady garden wherein to entertain one's lady friends at tea, and you have—so far as pleasant quarters can be done justice to—a picture of the most comfortable clubhouse, as well as the most distinguished, that has yet been originated here below.

A NOTE OF REGRET.

As an old *habitue* of Cowes, I have felt rather sad at the changes that have come over the place of the late. There were indeed many absentees from this year's Regatta Week. First and foremost, Princess Henry of Battenburg, who always assembled round her at Osborne cottage such a pleasant party of Royalties. Osborne Cottage being deserted meant that the King and Queen of Spain did not come to the Regatta this year, though *en revanche* we had the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with Princess Patricia, on Board the "Alexandra," also Prince William of Prussia, who is always a very popular visitor to England. Then one missed Lord and Lady Iveagh, whose big party always contributed so much to the success of the Regatta Week, and Lady Dorchester, who for years has had the same party of intimate friends as her guests at Hamlet Lodge. Other hosts and hostesses have, of course, arisen. But I am nothing if not conservative, and must confess to having greatly missed many familiar faces this Cowes Week. Still, it has been a cheery time after all, and if one must forsake the sweet shady side of Pall Mall for a little, I would rather be facing the streets and seafronts of Cowes than do anything else in the wide world.—Algernonon in the *Gentlewoman*.

*** We regret the instalment of our Serial Story missed the mail this week.

THE BROKEN TRUCE.

STIRRING ADVENTURE IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

BY CAPTAIN G. A. HOPE.

I

The young squire, Oliver Strickland, was not in the best of humours as he went back to his room to put on his armour. After a long period of scuffling warfare, there was a truce in Brittany between the English and French, and he had hoped, as usual, to enjoy that day hunting. He had had news of fine old boar in a patch of forest near the Castle of Loudeac, and had been about to ride out with his hounds when his chief, Sir Thomas Knowles, had called him back.

"I've other game for you to hunt to-day, Oliver," the knight had said. "The reinforcements we are expecting from Dinan have not come, nor have we any word of them."

In the period between the battles of Crecy and Poitiers, in addition to the general course of the war between France and England, Brittany was being ravaged by civil war. Two families, those of Blois and Montfort, claimed the dukedom, and had been fighting for years without result. The English had declared for Montfort, and it was to support that house that Sir Thomas Knowles was holding the Castle of Loudeac. In a number of petty but fierce encounters, his force had been seriously wasted, and he was excepting some very necessary reinforcements the non-arrival of which was serious matter.

"But you had word that they were on their way my lord," said Oliver, "had you not?"

"That they had reached Dinan, and were starting," replied the knight. "They should have been here two days since. I fear that they must have had a treacherous guide, who may have led them into Robert Harcourt's clutches."

"But the truce, Sir Thomas," said Oliver. "Harcourt can do naught now."

"Much Harcourt cares for truces. Besides, the truce may end any day now. If he can, he would gladly hold good men to ransom in his castle, truce or no truce."

Robert Harcourt was a young French lord, who held the Castle of Frenaye north Loudeac, in the interest of Blois. He was a daring, unscrupulous leader, and had been a thorn in Sir Thomas's side since the war had begun.

"Then you wish me to ride out and look for our men, Sir Thomas?" said Oliver. "But if I take enough men to fight Harcourt—supposing he breakes the truce—it will leave all too few to guard the castle."

"True enough, lad," replied the knight. "I can spare no men. You must arm and ride alone, with one man-at-arms. You know the country better than any man here, so I wish you to seek out our men, who have most certainly lost their way, and guide them here, if Harcourt has not caught them ere this."

As a good soldier, young Oliver had nothing to do but obey. Half an hour later he rode out, fully armed, with one mounted archer in attendance. Frenaye lay about twenty miles due north of Loudeac, but the relief from Dinan should have come over the open hills along a line north-west. Accordingly, Oliver rode up that line, from which he had an extended view of the country round.

Mile after mile they rode, but not a living soul did they see besides themselves. The civil war had swept the country bare, and what peasants were left hid themselves carefully at the sight of an armed man. For the country was infested with robbers, who took advantage of the lawless state of affairs to plunder both sides and all classes without mercy.

After going about ten miles they halted to rest their horses and eat, and had just started again, when the archer rode up to his master's side.

"Look, squire," he said, pointing across the valley to the left, "Yonder gentleman on the white horse seems in an evil case."

Oliver looked. About half a mile away was an unarmed man on a white horse, riding hard towards them, with five rough-looking men pursuing him.

"'Tis no business of ours," said Oliver "We have to find our men. But we cannot leave him to those knaves. See, he is making for this dip in the hill before us. Wat, do you stand here in the bushes, and when the knaves come within shot, feather a shaft or two on them, I will go lower down, and attack them from behind. Then when I join with them, do you mount and ride on them too."

The help came none too soon for the man on the white horse. The chase had evidently been long and severe, for as pursued and pursuer came within bow-shot scarcely two score yards separated them. The white horse was struggling on bravely, just maintaining its lead, but its flanks were heaving painfully, its nostrils and eyes were agape, and it was evidently near the end of its powers. Its rider, a richly dressed young man, had his sword out and looked back occasionally as if calculating his chance in a sudden attack on his pursuers. Then, when he least expected it, came help.

Twang! Wat let his arrow fly at a bare hundred yards range. At that distance a miss was impossible, and the leading ruffian fell from his horse. He had hardly struck the ground when a second arrow sung through the air, and another thief bit the dust. Then Oliver broke from the trees behind them, and charged with his spear under his arm at the three survivors.

Hearing the clatter of the squire's armour, one of the thieves turned, and, with a shout, levelled his spear. But the clumsy ruffian stood little chance with the skilful young soldier. Swinging his horse off to the right just before he reached his adversary, Oliver met him, bridle-hand to bridle-hand. The thief's spear glanced off Oliver's armour; but Oliver's went home, piercing the chain mail with apparent ease, and the robber was vanquished. Dropping his spear, the young squire rode on sword in hand; but the remaining thieves, seeing how their companions had fared, turned and fled, and Oliver did not think them worth pursuing.

Now at last Oliver had time to look at the man he had rescued. He was a Frenchman, young—apparently not much older than Oliver himself—a lithy slenderly built young man, with black hair and black eyes, and was handsome in spite of a scar from his left eyebrow across his forehead to his hair. On the buckle of his belt was a wolf's head, which Oliver took to be his crest.

"I am very greatly beholden to you, fair squire of the roses," he said, indicating Oliver's arms on his surcoat, as he held out his hand. "But for your timely rescue, I fear those knaves had slain me. Faugh! To die at the hands of scum like that! That is a lesson to me not to ride abroad unarmed and unatteaded. But for you I should not have lived to learn the lesson."

"It was nothing," said Oliver. "I could hardly have done otherwise. Needs must that a man help another when beset by such wolves as these thieves. But which way do you ride? It were better if you rode with us, as we are armed."

"An Englishman careful of the welfare of a Frenchman!" said the stranger with a laugh. "Well, why not? I thank you, fair sir. For about a league I follow this track on the hills, then I turn to the left. I have ridden far these last two days, and those knaves hunted me sorely out of my way."

After a short rest the two young men rode on together, and as they started they roused a sounder of wild hog from a thicket. Both looked longingly after them and the incident started them talking on hunting to the exclusion of other subjects which might have been difficult of discussion between a Frenchman and an Englishman. At last the Frenchman drew rein, and pointed westward.

"My road lies there," he said, "and I have much work forward. But before I go, again must I thank you for saving my life."

"It was nothing," repeated Oliver.

"To me," said the stranger, drily, "my life seems a very great thing; so great that I promise you that I will do you whatever favour I can in return. May be you will need help from me some day. No man can say what may be. But, see here," He turned, opened his pouch, and took out a curious little purse, embroidered with beads. "Take this, squire of the Roses: It came from the Holy Land, and is the work of some infidel, but pretty for all that. I have not asked your name, and will not tell you mine. In these troublous times silence is oftentimes best. But I shall know your roses, and you will know this." He tapped the wolf's head on his belt buckle. "For the rest, show me you beaded purse at any time we may meet, and if I can please your good will. I will do so."

The two young men shook hands, and then, turning his horse, the stranger cantered off, and was soon lost to view among the trees in the valley.

II.

Oliver rode on, but found no traces of the men he was looking for, till, early in the afternoon, he met a wandering friar jogging along on a mule. The friar greeted him and asked for alms. Oliver gave him a coin, and then asked if he had seen anything of a party of English soldiers.

"English soldiers, good sir," said the friar. "Why, it is strange, but I met such a troop yesterday, under the banner of Montfort. But they can scarcely have been going to Loudeac."

"Where did you see them, holy friar?" said Oliver "Which way were they going?"

"To the north of Frenaye, going west. Have you any garrison in the west, young sir? I thought that the west was clear of you, English."

This was true, but Oliver did not see any good in saying so to a Frenchman, even if he was friar.

"Not altogether" he said "But my men should not be going west. Doubless I shall find them between here and Dinan. I give you good day, and many thanks, holy friar."

"My thanks to you, good sir, and God's blessing for your charity," replied the friar. "Go in peace, and may you speedily find your men."

Oliver and his man had ridden many miles that day, but had no thought of rest crossed their minds. The troop the friar had seen were most certainly the expected reinforcements, and, as Sir Thomas had feared, they had been misled by a guide. Oliver had never seen the Castle of Frenaye; its neighbourhood was not quite safe for Englishmen, truce or no truce. But he knew whereabouts it was, and as soon as the friar was out of sight, he turned westward towards the castle, followed by Wat.

The lower country was entirely forest-clad, and he would have lost his way had he not been able to find a guide. Late in the afternoon he came suddenly on two peasants resting on the grass, who had time to run before he was close on them.

"Halt" he cried, as they were about to spring up. "I mean you no harm, but if you run I will spear you."

The men remained where they were trembling with fright, and Oliver hastened to re-assure them.

"Do you want to earn this?" he said, holding up a silver mark.

The men's mouths and eyes opened wide. They had never handled so much money at a time in their lives.

"Do you know the way to Frenaye?" he went on, at which they again looked afraid.

"We will not go to the castle," said one. (The unfortunate peasants suffered more at the hands or their own countrymen than from the English).

"I do not wish you to," said Oliver. "Do but guide me to a sight of the castle, and I will give you each a silver mark. But beware how you betray me, for I will surely slay you if you do."

"Let not your lordship be angry," whined one of the poor creatures; "we will not betray you."

"Good. Then lead on."

The peasants set out, guiding the young squire through a maze of ways in the forest, till the sun was near setting. Then at last they came out into the open country, and, halting at the edge of the forest, they pointed to a line of low, rising ground, half a mile away, above which appeared the turrets of a castle.

"From that hill, my lord, will see the Castle of Frenaye," said one. "Nearer we dare not go."

"It is enough," said Oliver. "Here is your money."

The two men clutched the money, and, turning, ran away at top speed back into the wood. Oliver rode on to the hill, and from the shelter of a small clump of trees looked keenly at the castle. Presently he noticed that the ridge on which he stood approached almost within a bow-shot of the walls, and, going below the skyline, he rode along till he was close to the castle.

It was certainly a very strong place, and well defended. He discerned the heads of many men above the battlements, and he could not see how it could be attacked with hopes of success. However, he had other duty at hand, and after noting all he could about the castle, he turned away to ride in search of his strayed men. But he had hardly started when he heard a trumpet sound in the distance, which was answered from the castle, and, looking back, he noticed more men on the battlements of the castle, hanging over as if looking out for new arrivals. Then the drawbridge was let down, and a party of armed men went out.

Then Oliver saw in the distance a large body of armed men coming towards the castle. He gazed at them, full of apprehensions, which were very soon justified. For in the midst of the armed party walked a number of dejected-looking men, mostly in the russet jerkins and steel caps which distinguished the English archers. They were the reinforcements for Loudeac, ambushed and captured by Robert Harcourt's men.

Hardly knowing what he did, Oliver moved out into the open to see better, and as he did so a big archer suddenly broke from his captors, and ran a few paces towards him.

"Help, Squire Oliver!" he cried!; but before he could say more or escape he was seized egain and dragged across the bridge.

But Oliver had recognised him as an under-officer of archers, who had been sent back to England at the beginning of the truce to recruit for Loudeac. He sat staring, almost dazed by the catastrope which had happened to his men, till at last Wat's voice recalled him to himself.

"No good gazing, squire," said the archer; "we must look to ourselves. Remember our horses are not fresh."

"But the truce, the truce!" said Oliver.

"Much my lord of Harcourt cares for the truce, squire," said Wat. "Ah, see there! A hint for us that they need not our company."

As he spoke a bolt from an arbalest, or big crossbow, buzzed past them like a huge wasp. But as it did so, the archer, who had been on foot, loosed an arrow in return. Better aimed, it found its billet, as an angry yell from the battlements proved, and with a pleased grin Wat unstrung his bow, and swung on to his horse.

"A hint from us, too, squire," he said. Come, let us get back to the forest before they send men riding after us."

Night was now falling. Loudeac was twenty miles away, and their horses were tired. A few horsemen rode out from the castle to pursue them, but Oliver and his man evaded them in the forest, and, having thrown off the pursuit, they dismounted, unsaddled, and spent the night resting in the open But there was little hardship in this on a warm summer's night, and next morning, horses and men fresh and ready for another good day's work, they rode back to Loudeac, arriving soon after midday.

Sir Thomas Knowle seldom or never lost his temper or showed his feelings under adverse circumstances. When Oliver told him of all he had seen, the knight merely nodded his head slowly.

"As I feared," he said. "This ends the truce. But, a murrain on him! Harcourt can now do as he likes. All we can do is to keep to our walls. He could crush us in open field. As cuning as a fox, he must be run down. There is nothing for it; we must get more men, and pull his castle down about his ears. But, Oliver," he added, "you did not say that you had fought. There is a fresh sword-cut on your basinet."

"Oh, that!" Oliver put up his hand to feel for the mark. "That came from a masterless ruffian, one of five we met by the way." And he told his chief of the rescue of the man on the white horse, which he had not thought to mention before.

"H'm!" said Sir Thomas. "Let us hear again what like this man was. Pale, black-haired, and a scar on his forehead from his left eyebrow, say you? Oliver, you did ill service yesterday in saving him."

"But, my dear lord," said Oliver, "I could not stand by and see five ruffians murder an unarmed man. What mean you?"

"No, of a truth, no. But it had saved us a world of trouble had you been too late. That was Robert Harcourt himself."

"Sir! But are you sure?"

"Sure indeed. I saw him four years back at Josselin. He is full young, though older than he seems, and the badge of his house is a wolf's head.

Then if that be so," said Oliver, eagerly. "I can get our men's freedom." And he showed Sir Thomas the embroidered purse, and told him of the giver's promise.

"That may scarcely be," said the knight, shaking his head. "He will hardly surrender our men without ransom for this."

"But he promised," said Oliver. "Well, Sir Thomas, if he will not, he cannot refuse to debate the matter with me with lance and sword, on horseback and on foot. I will send him my cartel to single combat."

"Aye, there is sound sense in that," said the knight, looking at his squire's powerful, well-knit frame.

He had seen him prove himself in battle and in the lists, and knew that the man who could defeat him needed to be weaking. Robert Harcourt was no weakling, but he had a better reputation as a leader than for his prowess in single combat. But, in any case, the fight would be a fair, and offered a much better chance of recovering his men than an attack on Franaye with his quite inadequate force.

"I should be loth to lose my only squire," said the knight. "But it seems to me that there is no other way. Your meeting with Harcourt is not so ill as I thought. It shall be as you say, boy. I will send a hearld to Frenaye with your cartel and the purse as token. Then it is to you to win back my lost archers."

III.

Robert Harcourt had no scruples whatever in his dealing with the English party, but his lieutenant had carried it out with perfect success, and he felt well pleased with the result.

Then, to upset all his plans, Oliver's cartel arrived, and, as Sir Thomas and Oliver had foreseen, he could not refuse to accept it, and set the liberty of his captives as the stake of the duel. He had been brought up to arms, as all self-respecting men were in his day, and looked upon fighting as the everyday business of life. But he had seen Oliver dealing with two powerful, well-armed ruffians, and knew that he had to do with no hot-headed novice in war, but with a skilled, well-tried man-at-arms. The chance of hurt to himself did not concern him at all. That was all in the day's work. But he sorely grudged the risk of losing all the good results of his well-laid plans. However, he had given his word, and there was no escape. He sent his reply back to Loudeac, accepting the challenge, and saying that he would meet Oliver in a certain meadow, which both of them knew, seven days hence.

The week passed slowly for Oliver, who was eager for the fight. But it ended at last, and on the day before he rode out with Sir Thomas and a strong escort, and spent the night in camp, about a mile from the lists. About ten next morning he rode out, fully armed, but for the heavy closed tilting helmet he was to wear over his basinet, which was carried by a spearman, another man-at-arms carrying his pennant on a spear. They were first at the lists, but in a few minutes they saw another party approaching over which floated Harcourt's green banner with the black wolf's head. At their head rode the black-haired young man whom Oliver had saved, on the same white horse but now in armour. As he saw the Englishman he urged his horse forward, and rode up to Oliver and shook his hand.

"A pretty favour you demand of me, squire of the Roses," he said, smiling. "You save my life, and now demand the privilege of breaking my head."

"Or you mine, Sir Robert," said Oliver. "I trust I find you well."

"Never better. We may look forword to a very pleasant meeting. Now, as to this fight. Sir Thomas, you are marshal of the lists. What is your good will?"

"That you meet first on horseback with lances. But I see no good in putting good horses to peril by fighting mounted with swords; so when you have done with your spears, if you are able you will continue the fight on foot, till one can fight no more."

"I have no fault to find with that," said Harcourt, "Now, Squire Oliver. Give me time to put on my helmet, and I am at your disposal."

The big tilting helmets were put on and fastened, and the two combatants took their stands, lances on rest, a couple of hundred yards apart. A trumpet sounded for them to make ready, and the two horsemen gathered their horses together, ready to dash off the moment the second trumpet sounded. Then Sir Thomas made a sign, and the trumpeter raised his instrument again.

As the sound rose on the air the two warriors started. Bending low down, they galloped at each other, the dried ground shaking under the hoof-beats of of the heavy horses. Nearer and nearer they came, bridle-hand to bridle-haud, the long lances held obliquely across the horses' necks and past their left ears. Neither horse nor man flinched. The spectators held their breath, and then—crash!

With a terrific, rattling crash the combatants met. The tough ash lances broke like sealing-wax, but held long enough to check both horses dead. For a moment both stood up on their hind lags, and it seemed as if the pair must come down side by side. But, after hanging on the edge of disaster for a few moments, the fore hoofs came down to earth. They cantered forward a few paces, and then, dismounting, turned to meet each other again.

"A very pleasing course, Squire Oliver," said Harcourt, as he drew his sword. "Are you ready, friend?"

"Ready, Sir Robert," said Oliver, and stretched out his blade. The other touched it with his, and then the pair began to circle about each other, sparring for an opening.

An opening was not long in being found. The eager fighters, fully armoured, are apt to trust to the strength of their harness, and leave the rest to chance. In a few moments Harcourt got in a heavy blow. Oliver half stopped it with his shield, and replied with a sweeping cut that rang on the other's helmet. Then both settled down to work with a noise like that of a blacksmith's forge as the steel bit hard on the armour. The spectators cheered and shouted, and the archers and men-at-arms, who were keeping the ground, were hard put to it to keep the crowd from pressing too near the combatants. But meanwhile Oliver and Harcourt fought on, without a thought of the lookers-on, enjoying themselves to the full, till their breath began to come hard, and their blows lacked strength, and Sir Thomas made the trumpeter blow for a rest.

"Are you hurt, Sir Robert?" asked Oliver, as he drew back, noticing blood on his adversary's armour, below the edge of his helmet.

"Hurt?" said Harcourt. "Oh, that?" He laughed hoarsely. "'Tis but from my nose, friend. It often plagues me by bleeding thus. By my sword, Oliver, I am right glad to have met you. I have had much pleasure and profit from you at all counts. A cup of wine and a breath of air, and then to it once more."

The two young men were both in the pink of training, and after a minute or two's rest put on their helmets and attacked each other again. So far neither was wounded, but the rough handling soon began to tell. Two strong men, even in good armour, cannot go on hacking at each other indefinitely without giving and taking hurt.

Before long each had received slight wounds and began to tire, but neither thought of resting now. Each was determined to make an end one way or the other. Their strokes fell less frequently now, but with deadlier intent. Each was husbanding his powers, and cared no longer to waste his strength in a blow, unless sure of making it good.

At last Harcourt, springing back, made Oliver waste a heavy blow on the air, and before the Englishman could recover had closed again, and got in a terrific swing on his helmet, which brought him on his knees. A shout of joy rose from the Frenchmen as Harcourt rushed in. But Oliver was not done with yet. Dropping his shield and taking his long sword two-handed, he made a terrific sweep, which struck Harcourt on the knee, knocking his legs from under him and bringing him down prone on the trampled turf.

The peculiarity about fighting in armour is that as long as one is on one's legs one hardly feels its weight, and can move about with ease. But the greater part of the weight of metal is about the shoulders and head, and once the shoulders or head touch the ground a severe effort, and not a little time, is needed to enable the fallen warrior to rise. Oliver gave Harcourt no time. In a moment he was upon his adversary, and had his dagger at the openings in his helmet.

"Hold, Oliver," cried Sir Thomas hurrying up. "Slay him not. You have won the day fairly."

"No deed to slay me," gasped Harcourt. "You have won your men back. Get off my chest, for the love of the saints, Oliver, and pull off my helmet, or I shall suffocate."

By this time Oliver's anger was gone as if it had never been. He tried to rise, but could not, and subsided beside his late adversary, while the friends of both ran up to give them aid.

* * * * *

The captured Englishmen were released at once, with all their arms and baggage, and that evening Sir Thomas took Robert Harcourt and his officers to Loudeac, where he gave them a banquet. Though they were enemies, the French and English were usually very good friends when they met, and at the end of the meal Harcourt stood up to propose a toast.

"'Tis my friend Oliver, of course," he said. "A strange friend, though. He saved my life, only to do his best to take it again. But he has won his prize very gallantly, and I ask for no greater pleasure than I have had from all our meetings. I gave him one favour, a favour which was his right and unasked I gave another. Freely I won. I own wrong to break the truce, and freely I promise on my word as a knight that no more will I break truce as I have lately done. So, sirs, I ask you to drink to the health of Squire Oliver Strickland, a sturdy rose, whose thorns have pulled down the wolf and made him cry for mercy. And with Sir Thomas's leave, I, as a knight, ask leave to confer the honour of knighthood upon him."

In those days any knight could confer the honour on a gentleman.

"I have naught to object," said Sir Thomas. "He has well earned the golden spurs."

"Then kneel down, squire of the Rose," He drew his sword and tapped Oliver on the shoulder. "Rise, Sir Oliver, no longer squire, but knight of the Roses, and may their thorns be ever as sharp and strong as they have been this day."

EARLY MARRIAGES.

WHY MEN SHOULD MARRY YOUNG.

Many people in these days of stress and hurry seem to have the idea that marriage will necessarily handicap them in their struggle to reach the goal their ambition prompts them to aim at. Many instances could be cited from the past which illustrate the fallacy of such an idea. There have been innumerable instances in which an early marriage has spurred the ambition of the young couple and made a successful career out of what might have been a failure.

Having no higher responsibility than catering for himself many a young man has become careless in life, slip-shod in work, and gradually lost all desire for advancement. Marriage has brought to him a fresh incentive, and this, coupled with the encouragement of a sensible woman as his wife, has frequently succeeded in enabling him to reach a position which he had never thought of in the days of his bachelorhood.

Marriage brings great responsibilities, it is true; but these are far more easily overcome in earlier than in later life. Further, the obligations which are necessitated by the up-bringing of a family are ended in the case of an early marriage at an age when the parents are in a position to witness the sight of their children's battle for success in life and to enjoy the unencumbered hours which their growth to manhood or womanhood allows them.

MR. ASQUITH'S FIRST MARRIAGE.

Although there are many married men who could probably say, with a certain degree of truth, let it be admitted, that "I could have easily done this or that or achieved this or that position in life, if I hadn't been saddled with all the responsibilities of married life," yet it is very interesting to know at what ages our successful men of to-day have plunged into matrimony.

The Premier—Mr. Asquith—was only twenty-five when he married his first wife, Helen Melland, and, as we know, it is evident that Mr. Asquith did not find any set-back to his career for he married his second wife, Emma Alice Margaret Tennant, three years after the death of the first. Mr. Balfour is, of course, a bachelor, and does not come in our category, but Mr. Joseph Chamberlain married twice, and he has, certainly, not had an unsuccessful career, no matter what our views as to his political faith may be.

LLOYD GEORGE MARRIED AT TWENTY-FIVE.

Mr. Lloyd George was married at the early age of twenty-five, as was also Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary, Mr. Winston Churchill marrying rather later in life. Mr. Walter Runciman, the President of the Board of Agriculture, was twenty-eight, and his father—Sir Walter Runciman—only twenty-one. Yet neither of these gentlemen has been a failure! Mr. John Burns was just twenty three and Mr. Will Crooks only nineteen when they married, and both these men probably did more hard and onerous work when they would otherwise have been enjoying a honeymoon. Mr. Bonar Law married somewhat late in life.

But these are cases of some few years ago, and it is a fact that the young man of to-day who is anxious to make a name for himself is not so ready to share his confidences and his honours with a woman. Whether this is the result of the growth of sports—such as rowing, cricket, and football—and the cheapness of motoring, and the fields which are open to the young through new inventions, is difficult to say, but there are quite a number of our younger members and politicians who, at the age of thirty and over, still prefer to remain "single."

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From the first time you begin to use

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

lighter and better pastry will result.

You stir 1 part into 16 parts of ordinary flour,—then add the other ingredients and proceed in the usual way, and your pastry will be light, crisp and wholesome.

SEX O'CLOCK IN AMERICA.

THE PROBLEM OF YOUNGER DAUGHTER.

The novelist is no longer content to let his story tell what he has to say—he tells you what to expect and what he is after. He gives a lengthy foreword or an introduction, and the fact that he does so is an indication of the increasing use of the novel to tell more than a tale.

Owen Johnson, whose story, "Stover of Yale," had so remarkable a vogue, calls his new story "The Salamander," and it is running through the pages of *McClure's Magazine*.

It deals with all the great problems which are arising from the entry of girls and women into every activity in the Great City. Salamanders pass through fire. So do these, and happy those who escape unsinged.

A NEW TYPE OF YOUNG WOMEN.

Mr. Johuson is the son of the editor of the *Century*, who is just retiring after a most honourable career in the editorial chair. Mr. Johnson's story deals with "a curious and a new type; modern young woman, the product of changing social forces, profoundly signifitant of present unrest and prophetic of the range of developments to come."

That "coming out," to which every active-minded girl looks forward, has to-day a wider stage than her grandmother ever knew. And the tragedy and pathos of those "coming outs" lie in whether legitimate yearnings for romance and happiness, and insight and activity are met in legitimate ways; or whether, losing the true trail, she finds herself in a far country, and seeks vainly to attain her ends by devious paths, and so fails to arrive at all. All things are hers—can she win them without pain or fire?

THE SALAMANDERS

Mr. Johnson does not think the type of young girl he describes is an ephemetal manifestation or even a detached fragment of our society. "The Salamanders," he says, "are neither irrelevant nor the product of unrelated forces. The rebellious ideas that are profoundly at work in the new generation of women. Be sure that the young girl of to-day, from the age of eighteen to twentyfive, whether facing the world alone or peering out at it from the safety of the family, whether in the palaces of New York, the homesteads of New England, the manors of the South, or the throbbing cities and villages of the West, whatever her station or her opportunity, has in her undisciplined and roving imagination a little touch of the Salamander.

"The Salamander, in the last analysis, is a little atom possessed of a brain, thrown against the tragic luxury of New York, which has impelled her to it as the flame the moth.

"She comes roving from somewhere out of the immense reaches of the nation, revolting against the commonplace of an inherited narrowness, passionately adventurous, eager and unafraid, neither sure of what she seeks nor conscious of what forces impel or check her. . . .

"She meets them all—the men of New York: the mediocre, the interesting, the powerful, the fleshhunters, the bruths, and those who seek only an amused mental relaxation. . . .

FROM WINDOW TO WINDOW

"This curiosity, that leads her to flit from window, to window, has in it no vice. It is fed only by the zest of life. Hhr passion is to know, to leave no cranny unexplored—to see, not to experience; to flit miraculously through the flames, never to be consumed.

"In the past, the great obstacle to woman's complete and equal communion with man has been her economical dependence on him—that, while she has not been necessary to to man, man has been necessary to her. Hence her forced acceptation of his standard of her position and her duties.

"In one generation, by her portentious achievement of economic independence, woman in a night, like Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, has suddenly elevated herself to a position of aggressive equality. Those who see in the feminine movement no further than a question of bolitical expediency perceive no more than a relatively unimportant manifestation.

WHAT HIS HAPPENED

"What has happened is that the purely masculine conception of society has been suddenly but to the challenge. Man's conception of religion, of marriage and the family, of property rights as against sentimental rights, of standards of conduct and political expediency, imperfect and groping as they have been, will in the future progress according to a new alliance between man an woman. And this world revolution has come, day by day, month after moeth, in the spectacle of young women, bundle in arms, light of purse, rebel in heart, moving in silent thousands toward the great cities.

EDUCATED BEYOND THEIR PARENTS

"Between the old generation of authority and this present generation of logic has come a feminine revolution startling in the shock of its abrubtness. Yet a social revolution that obliterates in an hour the landmarks of ages frequently resembles a cataclysm of nature—the gathering torrent becomes possible only with the last six inches of earth. What has broken out in these last half-dozen years has been accumulating without beginning—for ideas can have no beginnings.

"Another troubling phase began in the period of miraculous material opportunity, the fungous growth of fortunes great and little. The suddenly prosperous parents began to plan for their children those opportunities which had been denied them, seeking to educate them beyond what they had known—a process ever linked with tragedy and disillusionment. What now results with the thousands of young girls who have learned of of magazines and novels, or who have gone out from the confining narrowness of little homes to a broader equcation, not simply in books but in the experience of life, of a certain independency of the opportunities beyond?

"At about the age of eighteen she returns from college to town or village, to the mediocrity of the home from which she has escaped; and at once the great choice of life presents itself to her What she has learned more, what she has absorbed from every newspaper has awakened her curiousity and given her a hunger for the great life which is throbbind somewhere, far away, in the great cities, in a thousand fascinating froms.

WHEN SHE RETURNS HOME.

"To remain, to take up a mild drudgery in the home, means closing the door on this curiosity. Marriage to such men as remain means, at best, the renunciation of that romsace which is stirring in her imagination. Why should she have been educated if but to turn to a distasteful existence? The parents, by tho very education which has thurst their daughter so far above their simple needs, have destroyed their old authority.

"She spurns the doctrine that it is woman's position te abnegate and to immolate herself. New ideas are stirring within her logical revolts—equality of burden with men, equality of opportunity and of pleasure. She wants to live life to its fullest now, in the glory of her youth. She wants to breathe, not to strife. She wants adventure. She wants excitement and mystery. She wants to see, to know, to experience,

SHE PACKS THE BAG.

"And one fine day, inevitably, she packs her valise, as her brothers may have done before her, and, despite commands, entreaties, tears, she stands at last on the platform of a shivering, creaking train, waving farewell to the old people, who stand bewildered, straining their eyes after the fast fading handkerchief feebly fluttered by the daughter whom they have educated for this.

"Capricious, inconsistent, harum-scarum, dabbling with fire—yet she is not the free agent she so ardently believes. Back of all the passionate revolt against the commonplace in life back of all the defiantly proclaimed scorn of conventions, there are the hushed echoes of the retreating first generation; there are old memories, whispers of childhood faith, hesitations and doubts that return and return; and these quiet suspended sounds constantly turn her aside, make of her a being constantly at war with herself, where will and instinct are ever opposed without her perceiving or comprehending the wherefore.

A WAVE OF HYSTERIA.

That Mr. Johnson's story deals with a burning problem which concerns both this country and America is obvious.

A still wider discussion of allied problems is taking place in the United States. "A wave of sex hysteria and sex discussion seems to have invaded this country," says *Current Literature* "Our former reticence on matters of sex is giving way to a frankness that would even startle Paris. Prostitution, as *Life* remarks, is the chief topic of polite conversation. *It has struck 'sex o'clock' in America*, to use William Marion Reedy's memorable phrase. The White Slave appers in the headlines of our newspapers.

"Vice reports leap into print. Vice commissions meet and gravely attempt to rebuild in a fortnight the social strusture of the world. Is this overemphasis of sex a symptom of a new moral awakening' or is it a sign that the morbidity of the Old World is overtaking the New? Does it indicate a permanent change in our temper, or is it merely the concomitant of the movement for the liberation of women from the shackles of convention that will disappear when Society has readjusted itself to the New Woman and the New man! Has it struck sex o'clock permanently, or will time soon point to another hour?"

ANYTHING SPIRITUAL LIFE!

Mr. Reedy places the blame for the sex hysteria upon the hedonistic materialistic philosophy that pervades American life. "'The poor,' he says 'learn their worst vices from the rich. Everybody lives for a good time in the upper world, and the infection spreads downward. *Isthere,' he asks, 'anything of the spiritual left in education in America, broadly speaking? There is not.*

"'Education is now directed to the end of enabling a man to get money. Our youths what they think will enable them to get there quickest. No classics. No arts and no metapysics. No religion. And science—well, science is fallen into the hands of those who pursue it not to *know*, but to *get*. Education is not to draw a man out of himself, but to draw material things to himself. No one is concerned with eternal things. All that interests us is the immediate gratification. And some few of us have have the idea that, because we think we are better than other people, we have a right to say what they shall sing or dance and whom they shall marry and whether they shall marry at all. We want to make people good by science.'

"There is, however, the writer eloquently continues, a return to the spirit, which indeed, most people have never forgotten. We are beginning again to discover the common man and to forget the superman and his indulgence in himself, and his imitators.

MADE FOR THE ETERNITIES.

"'When we get back again to teaching that man is made for the eternities and not for his little feverish hour here—as we are getting back to it—we shall find that we have only been on a long drunk of materialism, that we have been of Circe's swine. We shall not abolish vice, but vice will be more decent, more natural, more healthy than it is now with its horrid, formal, artificial glare. Some of us may, as in the past, set aside the Ten Commandments as interferences wich our energies, but we won't set up the Seven Deadly Sins in their places. We shall be free of eugenics, and of economic determinism and the survival of the fittest and all the Spencerian, Bergsonian, Nietzschean gods, and have liberty of the spirit to develop ourselves by the virtue of that human in us that is not one with the dragons of the prime. We will not be good as long as or because "it pays," and then kick over all the traces

BE GOOD OURSELVES.

"'We will be as good as we can, with an occasional stumble, and try always to be better, and we will not turn raiders to morrow against the people who are doing merrily the things we did to-day. We shall realise that bad though we be, and our brothers, too, we all have souls to be saved, and they can't be saved by government or by science or by anybody but ourselves, aspiring to our better selves in the likeness of the ideal we call God. So we shall quit trying to distroy vice as it flourishes by raids and censorships. We shall begin at the beginning and be virtuous ourselves and teach virtue to others by showing them the eternal, not the temporal, values of conduct, motived by justice and upon love.'"

A FOOL'S FATE.

COMPLETE SHORT STORY.

BY L. MANCHESTER.

Walter Downing was fighting in the solitude of his bachelor chambers the strongest temptation of his life. On the table lay a letter which seemed to fascinate him. He took it up and re-read it, and when he laid it down again his eyes were still fixed upon it. Before he had opened this particular letter Downing was as cheerful a briefless barrister as Pump Court contained. He had sung as he bathed, whistled as he dressed, talked gaily to the tame sparrows fluttering just outside his open window. He was at peace with the world, pleased with his modest prospects, and, best of all, blissfully content because only two days before Marion West had shyly whispered "Yes" to his passionately-urged suit. For two days he had walked on air! In brief intervals of sanity he sketched out a most comprehensive scheme of work. Now he had someone and something to work for, and though Downing had never been a "slacker" he had taken his profession on the whole lightly, satisfied to make a modest living and see the future grow more assured as the result of each day's work. But there had been no special concentration or effort. He had never burned the midnight oil, never strenuously given himself over to his work, and consequently had never done justice to his powers.

But when Marion came into his life—the sweet-faced governess who had bravely met the necessity of earning her own living when the crash came which left her father bankrupt—he braced himself up for more worthy efforts, and those two days which followed his acceptance by Marion witnessed the most extraordinary and salutary change in his devotion to his work. He would make an income which would justify a speedy marriage. Marion must not be left the slave of any exacting woman's exacting children. What a fool he had been to waste the precious years since he had been "called"! Had he toiled like Barran, he would have now possessed Barran's income, and have been in a position to marry at once. Now he must wait till he was able to give the sweetest girl in the world the home she deserved.

But all these resolutions and plans were forgotten as he gazed at that letter. He had mastered its contents almost at a glance. Very brief, formal, a typical lawyer's letter, and yet it changed the whole current of his thought and shook him to the centre of his being! His uncle, George Hastings, was dead. That was not the thing which troubled him. George Hastings, though his mother's only brother, was a stranger to Walter Downing. When little more than a boy Hastings had gone to Australia, and it was understood he had done well, also that he was married but had no children. At long intervals Walter had written to him and received letters from him. Indeed, not long before in reply to some half-serious reproaches on his single state, Walter had jestingly told him that he was a confirmed bachelor, in love only with his profession, wedded only to his calling. Marion had not then entered into his lonely life. But in this letter was the fruit of his jest. George Hastings had made his will under the impression that his nephew was an engaged man, and under that impression had left him property worth two thousand pounds a year, but "on condition that he came out to Australia and married Hastings's adopted daughter." If he did not comply with the conditions within twelve months, or if he signified in writing his inability to comply with the conditions, he forfeited the property and simply took the sum of a thousand pounds. Messrs. Cooper and Cooper, of Fetter Lane, were the London agents of the Melbourne solicitors, and Mr. Walter Downing could communicate with them.

Now Walter Downing was very much in love with Marion West. It had been a case of love at first sight. But he was also a young man with ambitions, and two thousand pounds a year would go far to realize them. The engagement was only forty-eight hours old, and few, if any, of their friends were aware of it. No scandal could arise if it were broken off. Two thousand pounds a year would take a lot of earning, and it was to be had for the asking!

Walter left untouched his breakfast and went to Fetter Lane and saw Messrs. Cooper and Cooper, with whom he had some slight acquaintance, seeing they had sent him a stray, unimportant brief or two—crumbs from great men's tables.

"Of course, you'll take it," said the senior partner; "you are a lucky dog, and don't deserve your good fortune. It's the best property in the district, our agents say; they also add that Miss Gladys West is one of the nicest girls in the colony."

"Gladys West, did you say?" ejaculated Walter, unable to disguise his amazement.

"Yes," said Mr. Cooper, "Gladys West. By the way, we have a letter from her for you. It came in our agents' letter which reached us this morning." And he took from a drawer an envelope and gave it to Walter.

He slowly opened it, his disgust showing itself in every movement. How could she write to him? What had she to say? His uncle had cheapened her by giving her with a big monetary prize. Then he looked at the letter, which read:—

"Pierremont Avenue, Melbourne,
May 20th, 1910.

"Dear Mr. Downing,—Before you receive this letter the contents of Mr. Hastings's will must have reached you. I have been trying to imagine how it will affect your mind and whether it will give rise to a feeling of repugnance towards me. I hope not. I know you only from letters and portraits you have sent my dear adopted father—the only one I ever knew. The condition in the will is unusual, extraordinary perhaps, but I want you to believe he took this course from the best of motives, from a desire to secure my future and save me from fortune-hunters. He had a strong faith in you and in your honour and honesty of purpose, though he had never seen you; and believing me to be free from any other attachment which would be a barrier, he took this course in the hope and belief that if we met, a union would naturally follow, with consequent happiness to us both. I believe I am not lacking at least some attractiveness—both my glass and my male friends say so. If I appear to act strangely it is only because I desire to carry out the very earnest wishes of one to whom I owe everything, and whose lightest wish in life it was my joy to anticipate and fulfil.

"I know I lay myself open to grave misunderstanding in writing to you at all. But I would risk more than that to ensure the fulfilment of my dear one's wishes. On my part there will be no barrier in the way of their fulfilment. *You* must choose for yourself—Believe me to be your friend, Gladys West."

"Well," said the brusque junior partner, "what is it to be, Downing? Yes or no?

For a few moments Walter Downing hesitated. The prospect was an alluring one—not less so since he had read Gladys West's frank and illuminating epistle—an independency for life and the power to pursue those aims he secretly cherished. Marion West could not greatly feel his withdrawal from their very recent engagement. A few days' tearful regrets and then the even tenor of her life would flow on as before—whilst for him the future was . . . And he was dazzled by the prospects.

But then the vision of Marion West came vividly to his mind, and the memory of her faith in him as she confessed her love. He could not betray that faith. He would be worse than a villain to break her heart for merely two thousand pounds a year! Well, they were both young and could wait a bit. He would earn that income sooner or later. At any rate, love and honour alike held him, and he would not let either go even for a big bribe.

"No, I cannot fulfil the conditions, Mr. Cooper," he said. "I am engaged two days ago, and I am not going back on my word. You will see, as men of honour, that I cannot."

"Stop a moment," said the Junior partner. "This need not be decided in a moment. You have twelve months in which to turn the matter over in your mind. Two thousand pounds a year is not lightly to be rejected, Mr. Downing. Sentiment is all very well, and your scruples do you credit. But you have a duty to yourself as well as to Miss—'to the young lady who has caught you.'"

Mr. Cooper, I will thank you to speak with more respect of the lady I *intend* to marry. You will please, write to Mr. Hasting's solicitors and inform them that I cannot fulfil the conditions. I will write to Miss Gladys West myself and tell her what she ought to be told.

Walter Downing's tone more than his words strung the junior partner into something as much like anger as a lawyer ever permits or betrays in professional affairs.

"Very well, Mr. Downing. Your instructions shall be carried out, but I'll give myself the satisfaction of saying you are a fool and you will experience a fool's fate."

Walter Downing went back to his chambers and unburdened his mind in a letter to Marion by telling her the whole story, only withholding the name of his uncle's adopted daughter. Why he did that he could not have told but instinctively he omitted all reference to it. Then he wrote to Miss Gladys West and told her the facts relating to his engagement, simply saying that the name of his intended was, like hers, "West."

The days which followed saw Downing settling down to serious work. He turned his attention to a side of the Patent Law for which he had shown special aptitude, and worked hard at the book he had for some months been in a leisurely fashion engaged upon.

Then came disaster. Marion wrote releasing him. Mr. Cooper also had written her informing her of Walter's great refusal of a fortune for her sake.

"I love you too much," wrote Marion "My dear Walter, to mar your career. I should never forgive myself in the after years if the burden of failure was yours, or if under the stress and strain of a life of labour for me you collapsed or found as the result of it all only a bare living. You are free from this hour."

So ran her letter, and for a minute or two the temptation with which he had already wrestled came back again. Why not accept his freedom, cable Gladys West, and go out and win both bride and fortune?

But now the temptation had no real power, and soon vanished. Walter's possion was too deep and true to be lightly thrown aside, and, though Marion insisted that she should not be held to the engagement, refused to see him, and at length to answer his letters. Walter clung to his love and plunged the deeper into the work which now became the solace of his days.

Twelve months passed away, and June was back again. The setting sun flooded Downing's room with its departing rays and showed plainly the grey hairs which even a casual glance discovered above his temple. He was reading in the *Athenæum* a review of his book and felt his pulse beat the quicker as he realized how great a success it was and what effect it might exercise over his career. "A work of the utmost value," said the reviewer," "and one which justifies the prophecy that the Author has a brilliant future before him."

He had the review down and took up his pipe. Mechanically he felt in his coat-pockets for his pouch, and not finding it rose and went to the mantelpiece to see if he had placed it there. He found it, and stood slowly filling his pipe, "Come in!" he cried, as the sound of a timid knock reached him. He thought it might be the old woman who looked after his rooms, or a messenger from the printers or what was more frequent now, the office boy from some solicitor. So he cried again, "Come in!" but did not even turn toward the door. It opened, and someone softly came in. Walter Downing stood with the light at the bow of the pipe and slowly lit the tobacco. "Well" he said, "what do *you* want!"

"Mr. Downing—Walter," said a woman's voice. Downing stood for a moment as though suddenly turned to stone. The match burned itself out, and the charred bit of wood remained black and cold in his fingers.

"Walter, will you not speak to me?"

Was he dreaming? How often he had heard that voice in his sleep and wakened only to find it was a dream! He swung round on his heel and then became aware of a lady's presence in his room.

"Walter, have you not a word to say to me? Oh, how hard you are!"

Walter Downing strode a step or two towards the door, and then in the dim light recognized his visitor. It was Marion West. She was paler, thinner, than when he had last seen her, and the deep black costume she wore accentuated the slimness of her figure. Her eyes glowed as she faced the man she had sent away, and though her voice trembled, she held herself rigidly upright as though the coldness of her reception had chilled the warmth of her advance.

"Marion!" said Downing, and his voice failed him. He stretched out a hand, but she ignored it. After a moment or two it fell by his side again.

"May I ask what I can do for you, Miss West? Will you be seated?" and he gripped a chair and moved it near her.

Marion West sat down and then looked Walter Downing in the face.

"You are angry with me," she said. "Well, I am not going to apologize, for I know my motives were good, and if I had to go through the same experience again I should act in the same way. Do you not think I did right, Mr. Downing?"

"Yes, yes, I am sure you always do right," said Downing, hurriedly, as though he wished to get the interview over. "But you did not ask whether you acted mercifully, or whether you did me justice. You might have given me credit for knowing my own mind, of being capable of making a choice and abiding by it."

"Do you think it cost me nothing, Mr. Downing? Surely you cannot believe I acted from pure caprice, or having acted so, come here to-night on the same irrational impulse? Can you not believe that sometimes one makes a sacrifice for love's sake, that when self stands in the way of love, self is brushed aside ruthlessly?"

Walter Downing looked up, and saw trembling in her eyes the tears that, as he looked, fell big and fast.

He sprang to her side. "Miss West do not distress yourself. Marion, do not cry. It's not worth your tears. It is for me to apologize for my rudeness and want of courtesy. But, oh, you did hurt me! You—you—" Again speech failed him.

But once more he put out his hand and Marion mechanically placed hers in it. The mere contact made her rise from the seat, and together they stood side by side again. For a moment nothing was said, and then Downing quietly asked her why she had come to see him.

Oh, Walter, because I could no longer stay away, because my heart cried out for you, because I heard you had grown cold and hard and aged-looking.

My dear Marion, if you have injured me, you can repair the wound. He smiled for the first time when she looked at him halfdoubting what she heard.

"Do you really want me, Walter?"

"I want you more to-day than ever I did before, and if you will tie yourself to a man whose friends think him a fool I shall humbly thank you."

"Walter, do not be absurd!" she cried. "Do you think I do not recognize that if I acted in your interest you refused a fortune, because love and honour were of more value to you than wealth? And I want to say—"

She was not allowed to say anything for Walter Downing drew her unresistingly to him and smothered with his embraces all the explanations and protests she tried to utter.

* * * *

Mr. Cooper, the junior partner, gave Marion West away. She justified her choice by the recital of the services he had rendered her when, unexpectedly, she came into the estate of her cousin, Gladys West, who, when she wrote her frank, unconventional letter to Walter Downing, was dying of consumption, and only lived long enough to discover who the girl was for whom Walter Downing had renounced a fortune. Marion West hastened, at poor Glad's request, to Melbourne, and soothed her last hours by giving a promise to return to London, and seek a reconciliation with Walter Downing. Only the night before the wedding did the prospective bridegroom learn the facts, and when the junior partner leaned over to him, whilst the bride was signing the register in the vestry, it was to whisper, "Never fool met a lovelier fate!"

THE GIRL WHO IS ALWAYS BORED.

We meet her every day, the girl who is always bored. Most usually she is a pretty girl, for some pretty girls labour under the delusion that it is sufficient pleasure for their friends to look at them. They do not trouble, therefore, to make themselves agreeable, or to put themselves out to please others in any way.

WRAPPED UP IN HERSELF.

The girl who is always bored is, as a rule, wrapped up in herself. If she be one of a family of girls, she will take little trouble to be pleasant to her sisters' friends. Her own friends are the only people in whom she will take any interest at all. She is a kind of wet blanket on homely little social evenings provided, of course, that some one in whom she is interested does not happen to be present.

In nine cases out of ten she will sit apart from the others in a corner, reading. Should they wish her to take a hand at bridge, she "hates" cards. If she is asked to play an accompaniment to a song, she "feels sure she could not read the music." Should a walk be proposed, she is invarably too tired to join the others and it is the same with any other kind of game or amusement which is suggested.

LEFTOUT IN THE COLD.

But the proverbial worm has a habit of turning, and should she persist in her disagreeable attitude to everyone, the girl who is always bored will awake suddenly one day to the fact that people have become tired of trying to court her good graces, and just as she cannot be bothered with them, so they will show that they cannot be bothered with her. Her attitude of boredom at the play at evening parties, and other social gatherings, will have its result in the fact that theatre bridge, and other parties are invariably made up without including her.

HER PARTIES ARE SHUNNED.

Should she be anxious to give a little entertainment in honour of her own special friends, she will find, as a rule, that only these special friends, are able to come—by all others her parties are shunned. She will feel hurt and surprised when her sisters and relations show plainly that they are as bored with her friends as she has shown herself with theirs, and she will take it very much to heart indeed that Jane, or Bob, or Peggy, or all of them discover that they have another engagement for the evening on which she has invited her friends to the house.

Gradually she will find herself left more and more alone. Perhaps then she will awaken to the error of her ways but more often than not the girl who is always bored ponders and puzzles as to the reason of her unpopularity without being able to solve the problem for herself.

THE WEEK AT HOME.

FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

MY DEAR MADELEINE,

London is emptying very slowly this year because Parliament is sitting so late. The theatres seem to be doing very well, and it is almost as difficult to get a seat now as it was in July. We went a day or two ago to see one of the best revivals which has been given this year namely "Diplomacy." As a friend of mine said "I have not seen such a good play since last I saw 'Diplomacy.'" In 1877, when Sardou produced his play "Dora" at the Paris Vaudeville, the English stage largely subsisted upon adaptations from the French The public of those days was less critical than we are to-day. To the play-goers of 1877, Sardou appealed without reserve. In 1877-78 the public did not notice the defects in 'Diplomacy.' Their idea of a play included the very things which present-day criticism derides—effective situations, stage trickery, skilled workmanship. They roared at the shallowest jokes, they wept over the cheapest pathos, provided there was an interesting story and exciting situations, giving scope for passionate vigorous acting. The question is, does the bulk of the play-going public differ much from the play-going public of 1877? There is always a new generation growing up, and only a small proportion is sophisticated. There are, it is true, a small clique of advanced critics and culturists, but what are these among so many? The majority of the public like much the same sort of entertainment as it did in the seventies; in fact when it does not get it, it does not write articles or grumble aloud, it merely goes off to the music-hall. The story of "Diplomacy" deals with an innocent young girl trying to "keep her virtue" amid shady surroundings. In 1877 Russia was England's *bete-noir*—we could believe anything of Russians. Dora is the harassed young heroine most charmingly played by the beautiful Miss Gladys Cooper. Julian Beauclerk a young English Officer, is in love with her, and Countess Izsika, a Russian adventuress and spy, is in love with Julian. The Russian in the woman villian was well done by Mrs. Ellis Jeffreys The really interesting actor, however, is Julian's brother, the part being taken by that always delightful Gerald du Maurier. The character of an old lady was really amusingly acted by Lady Tree. I have seen her in many parts, but never before as an old lady. "Diplomacy," barring a few stilted phases, and one or two elderly touches of technique, is really very seeable—yet I did find the pauses very long, and gave quit a jump, when one of the longest, was broken by a loud sneeze from the pit. Still it was quite interesting to see what people really enjoyed when we were still children.

I have been helping the Suffrage cause again. This time a deputation of clergymen marched to the Prime Minister's residence in Downing Street, and asked him to repeal the Cat and Mouse Bill. We were asked to put up any of the clergyman who came from a distance. I undertook the charge of a nice young curate and brought him in a taxi to the meeting. We had a meeting with speeches first, so as to put heart into the clergymen, and then they set off in a procession to Downing Street. No women were allowed up the Sacred Street. Only ten clergymen were allowed through the cordon of police drawn up across the entrance to the street. These ten were conducted to Mr. Asquith's door by a file of police. A crowd of men and women gave the deputation a hearty cheer as they were conducted up the street. We stood among the crowd and heard scraps of conversation such as "why dont they give the 'wimmin' the vote and 'ave done with it" then a friendly taxi driver bought a copy of the Suffragettes newspaper from a pretty girl and observed to a friend "you ought to read this, do yer a lot more good than the' a-penny things yer reads. I paid' a penny for this. And it's worth it." At length the deputation emerged from Downing Street still surrounded by police as though they were dangerous criminals. Of course, Asquith had not granted any interview, so the deputation made its way to the House of Commons to have tea on the terrace, and complain of the way their deputation had been treated. Lord Robert Cecil was among the sympathetic M.P.'s who met the stalwart band of clergy; he, of course, is an ardent supporter both of the Church of England and of the movement which will ultimately secure votes for women. It is really very good self-sacrificing of clergymen to come out like this into the open to declare themselves on the side of progress, and to protest against the Government idea of administering justice, I fear it will mean a black mark against them, and when a fat living is vacant it will not be filled by any of these brave men. In fact my little protege said his action would finish him in the eyes of his rector, but he did not seem to mind as I fancy he regarded his superior as a hopeless old stick in the mud and was longing for a change.

I am glad to say we all showed our gratitude to our supporters and a dinner was given to them at the Westminster Palace Hotel, the chief hostess being Mariel Lady De la Warr, sister in-law to the Governor of Bombay. This quiet demonstration was very different to a meeting in Trafalgar Square last Sunday afternoon. This meeting was summoned by the Free Speech Defence League and the Members of the Independent Labour Party. George Lanbury has been imprisoned for inciting to riot by making inflammatory speeches at a Suffrage meeting. He adopted the hunger strike, and was released under the Cat and Mouse Bill. His friends declare he must be set at liberty. They therefore marched 20,000 strong to Trafalgar Square, and held this meeting. The plinth in the centre of the square was gay with bunting, and from the safe vantage ground of the steps of the National Gallery I looked on for a while. The meeting was addressed by Mrs Despard, sister to General Sir John French, much beloved by the East End poor on account of her goodness to them. Mr. Nevison, the well known war correspondent, and Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, daughter of the Great Cobden, were also present. At first the meeting was orderly enough, but late in the afternoon Miss Sylvia Pankhurst addressed the crowd and asked them to follow her to Downing Street. A riot then ensued and the fighting lasted for a couple of hours. I had gone away by that time, but doubtless you will read all about this in the telegrams. I can't think what the Governmet mean and do as Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. Lanbury who ought to be in prison at this moment are still at liberty and still making speeches of a far from pacific character.

ROSAMUND.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

NICELY CAUGHT.

Some people forget that they were ever young, and never recognize the fact that history is apt to repeat itself.

A father and mother stood gazing with frowning eyes at their daughter, while she was trembling and weeping. Their frowns deepened as the mother wiped her glasses preparatory to reading a letter found in the girl's pocket. It began: "Angel of my existence—"

"What?" cried the old man. "You don't mean to say it begins like that! Oh, that a child of mine should correspond with—But pray proceed, my dear."

"'Existance' spelled with an 'a' too," added the mother.

"Why, the idiot can't spell!" said the old man.

"'It is impossible for me to describe the joy with which your presence has filled me.'"

"Then why does he attempt it, the ass? But pray don't let me interrupt you. Go on—go on"

"'How I hate the obstinate old hunks who will not consent to our union!'"

"Hunks! Hunks! Oh, let me get at him!"

"But, Theodorus, my dear," interrupted the old lady.

"Yes, yes—one moment! I was about to observe that the hand that penned such words would not stop at murder."

"Theodorus, I didn't see this overleaf."

"Eh? Let me see. Hum! 'Yours with all the love of my heart, Theodorus, May 10th 1875.' Why, bless my eyes, it's one of my letters!"

"Yes, pa," explained the olive branch; "I found it yesterday—only wouldn't let me speak."

TACTFUL.

Kind words may be more than coronets, and simple faith may beat Norman blood to a frazzle; but, after all, tact is the possession most dear and most useful to the human race.

Mr. Daniels thought so, too.

When he left the house he had left Mrs. Daniels with a lady friend, whose abilities as a scandle-monger and mischief-maker are pre-eminent. When he returned he just poked his head into the drawing-room.

"That old cat gone, I suppose?" he said with a sigh of relief.

For just an instant there was a dreadful silence, for as he uttered the last word encountered the stony glare of the lady who had been in his mind. Then Mrs. Daniels spoke quite calmly.

"The old cat?" she said. "Oh, yes, dear. I sent it to the Cats' Home in a basket first thing this morning!"

BOUND TO GET ON.

Frederick Townsend Martin was talking, at a rehearsal of his dramatized book, about "climbers"—those people who are always trying to get into "society."

"It's a mistake to think," he said, "that climbers never succeed in getting into the highest society. They succeed very often, indeed, if they've got wealth perservance, and check.

"They must have plenty of check. They must be like Mrs. Spragg, of Centre City. A leader of the highest society said, with a sigh, of Mrs. Spragg:—

"'That tiresome woman still keeps calling.'

"'Why don't you snub her?' asked a friend.

"'I do.'

"'Well, the next time she calls, don't offer her a chair.'

"'Oh, I tried that. I tried that last month.'

"'Well.'

"'Well, she always brings a camp-stool now.'"

MAY AND JUNE.

Obadiah Binks was one of those sentimental idiots who had allowed his passions to capitulate to the ever-increasing wiles of the mischief-maker Cupid. To put it more concisely, he had fallen in love.

Unfortunately for Obadiah, however, it was a case of unrequited affection, for the lady of his choice had made it plainly visible from time to time that his attentions were positively objectionable.

One day Obadiah turned up at her abode, nothing daunted by his previous experiences. He was ushered into the drawing-room by her ten year-old brother, Billy.

"Is your sister in?" asked Binks, nervously.

"No," replied the 'other, promptly. "She's just gone out."

"Ah!" sighed the love-stricken Binks, romantically. "So I am like the man who went to the cage when the bird had flown."

"No, you ain't," responded Billy. "You're like the month of June."

"Why, how's that?"

"Because," was the reply, "every time you come May goes out.

NOT THE EFFECT EXPECTED.

He is a shop assistant whose keenest pleasure in life is to travel first-class from Neath to Swansea (eight miles) on the weekly half-holiday. Returning from Swansea by the last train one evening, he was very indignant when a ship's fireman precipitated himself into the compartment just as the train left Swansea.

He dearly wanted to ask him what right he had to travel first-class, but he feared the consequences. Still, he was determined to try and get rid of the fireman.

"I hope you're not afraid of catching the small-pox?" remarked the shop assistant. "Because I am a doctor, and have just come from the bedside of a small-pox patent."

"An' you 'are the recklessness to travel about among the public fresh from a case o' small-pox?" yelled the fireman, his furnace-scorched feature suffused with honest indignation. "Out o' this! Out you go!"

The train had stopped between Swansea and Landore, the signals being against it, and the astonished assistant in his silk hat and best attire was bundled out into the drenching rain as the train restarted. He had to walk the remaining six and a half miles to Neath.

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

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Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"INDIAN ARCHITECTURE":—By E. B. Havell (with 129 full plate illustrations John Murray.) No one will expect moderation or mildness of statement from Mr. E. B. Havell, but really in his latest volume on *Indian Architecture* he out-Havells Havell. He now somewhat violently asserts the superiority of the Hindu craftsman in every department of building and architecture, just as before he asserted it of the arts of sculpture and painting. The Hindu artist was (and is) not only grander in his conceptions and far more imaginative in his designs than the artist of any other nation; he was also, according to Mr. Havell, far-more inventive and original in over coming technical difficulties than any of us had ever supposed. It was the Indian architect, says Mr. Havell, who mounted the pointed arch; and thus the very feature, which above all others was supposed to distinguish Saracenic and Gothic architecture from Indian, was itself an indigeneous product of India. Mr. Havell believes that practically all Saracenic symbolism in architecture was borrowed from India, directly or indirectly. And thus all western architecture, even Gothic, is indebted to India, through the Arab contact first with East and then with Byzantium, for forms which have always been considered peculiarly European. Take for instance the arch, horseshoe, trefoil or pointed, it matters not which, for Mr. Havell claims them all for India. He would have us note that modern writers, who try to trace the derivation of architectural styles entirely from constructive or technical processes, err in not perceiving that many such features had a purely religious, symbolic significance before they were used for any structural end. Thus the horseshoe arch was originally the shape of Buddha's aura, and the simplest form of the aura—as drawn by sculptors and painters—was the lotus-leaf shape. In sculpture Buddha was surrounded by his lotus-leaf aura, and presently, when a niche had to be made for the Buddha, the builders had to discover how to construct a horse-shoe shaped arch; so the technical difficulty was over come for the sake of the symbolic significance of a particular natural object. In the same way the trefoil arch is an elaboration of the lotus-leaf crowned with the pointed leaf of the pipal (the tree under which Buddha received enlightenment). The builder being accustomed to these two combined symbols had to device means for carrying them out structurally, and the result was the trefoil arch.

On the other hand, and somewhat inconsistently with the above theory, Mr. Havell thinks that justice has not been done to the bamboo and its wonderful adaptability for primitive building processes. In the symbolic lotus-leaf arch above referred to, Mr. Havell sees also the bent bamboo of the primitive man's hat. The India builder's eye being accustomed to the ciastic bends and curves of the bamboo hut frame, made curves also of his stone and brick material, and thus we get the curvilinear outlines of the Hindu temple to this day, and the bulbous domes which the Hindu afterwards handed on to the Moghul. It need hardly be said that Mr. Havell sees nothing but Hindu genius in that apotheosis of the curve, the dome of the Taj Mahal. He claims all the great Moghul buildings as manifestations of Hindu genouis, and will not admit that they were indebted to their conquerors for anything but a vigorous mental shaking which stimulated their slumbering talent to fresh effort and a nobler achievement. Here, it seems to us, is one of the many places where Mr. Havell overstates his case. If the Moghul had nothing original to contribute and only used forms already existing in India, why is it that the work done for them is so different; so much simpler and austerer in outline than any work previously carried out in India? Surely these inhabitants of great waste places, of deserts and lands with far horizons did a great deal to modify and simplify the rich conglomeration and massed surfaces of Indian workmanship. Mr. Havell has a strong case. There is no need for overstatement. There is so much beauty, and originality in Indian architecture; it can well afford to let some other nations have credit for certain achievements of their own. There is really no need to claim for it also all the wonder of Arab and Gothic building.

But Mr. Havell is an advocate, and thinks his brief will not allow him to be just. He claims to have written a book which will make "evident to expert and layman alike the relation between Indian architectural history and a great problem which is exercising the public mind at the present moment—the building of the new Delhi—and a question of much more vital importance—the preservation of Indian handicraft. He pleads eloquently for the Indian craftsman, that he may not be called in merely to copy in dull mechanical fashion an eminent western professor's Renaissance, Eclectic or what you will paper patterns. He pleads that he may be allowed liberty to design the structure as well as the ornament. He pleads that the skilled craftsman with his inheritance of ages, may not be turned into the bad mechanic, or driven to find employment as a petty clerk for want of some trumpery certificate to prove that he can read English and has learned up the various European styles and the "standard plans". He begs that some security in obtaining a likelihood and some scope for the exercise of their inherited skill may be granted to the artists and craftsmen who are not yet quite stamped out even under our curiously unsympathetic treatment.

"UNTIL SEVENTY TIMES SEVEN":—By L. G. Moberley (Ward, Lock). Here is a simple, straightforward love-story, refreshing to read in these days of the morbid and neurotic novel. Instead of a heroine, who yearns to dissect her heart in public, we have, in Daphne Merivale and Myra Drake, two of the sweetest, brightest, and most natural girls ever met with in life or fiction. Richly as they deserve exemption from the common lot, each of them has to learn, by sad experience, that the course of true love never did run smooth. In Daphne's case the cause of all the trouble is a certain greeneyed adventuress who, for a time at least, robs her of her lover. The obstacle to Myra's happiness is of quite another character, but equally formidable. At last, however, the clouds scatter away, and virtue and patience are rewarded. The greeneyed lady reforms; Dr. Vanner, who had cherished an unrequited love for Myra, exhibits the noblest self-sacrifice; and the reader closes the book thoroughly satisfied with the course of events, and willing to believe, with the four happy lovers that all is for the best in the best possible of worlds.

"THE CHARM OF THE WEST COUNTRY":—AN ANTHOLOGY. By Thomas Burke. (J. W. Arrowsmith). The hearts of all who know, and therefore love, the western counties of England will gladden at the very sight of this dainty anthology. One can imagine the first hasty examination of the index, to see if this or that cherished poem or paragraph is duly there, and the subsequent dipping into page after page for some new source of pleasure. Considering the limitations of space, and the magnitude of his subject Mr. Burke has done wonderfully well. Among the authors laid under contribution are Pepys, Evelyn, Fielding Smollett, Chatterton, Coleridge, Keats, Dickens, Carlyle, Tennyson, Ruskin, Kingsley, Hardy, Blackmore, Barnes, Quiller-Couch, and Stanley Weyman. Justice is done alike to the beauties of nature, and to the famous men and women who have been associated with the West, Not the least attractive among the selections are two lyrics by the compiler himself. We thank him for several pleasant half hours already spent with his anthology, and for others which are sure to follow.

"THE SECOND CHANCE":—By Paul Trent (Ward, Lock). Stephen Thorpe paints the portrait of Lady Vera Bonham, and falls in love with the fair sister. But Thorpe is poor, and Lady Vera, although willing enough to flirt, has no intention of marrying him. Rendered desperate by her callous behaviour the artist becomes a slave to intemperance and drifts downward. He happens to rescue a forlorn and distressed girl, Eve Paston, who is as beautiful in her way as Lady Vera. Eve becomes Thorpe's guardian angel, and his genius rapidly develops; but Lady Vera whilst still unprepared to marry him herself resorts to every kind of artifice in order to prevent poor devoted Eve from being made happy. To complete the tangle Thorpe's faithful and chivalrous friend, Anthony Cheyne, falls hopelessly in love with Miss Paston. How the threads are at length unravelled we will leave the book to divulge. Mr. Paul Trent has an admirably simple and direct style. He secures the attention of his readers at once and never allows it to relax. The emotional qualities of *The Second Chance* are remarkable.

The approaching autumn season promises to be particularly rich in biography: and it is worth noting that this form of literature seems to grow more popular with publishers every year. One of the most important biographical works of the year will be ready shortly under the imprint of Mr. John Murray. Sir Frederick Weld, the subject of the monograph, was a great British Governor in the Colonies, and his "Life," which has now been written by the Dowager Lady Lovat, will be found full of personal and Imperial interest. Sir Frederick did the state good service in New Zealand, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Far East, and, as he left abundant material in the shape of diaries and correspondence, his biography should be unusually informative and valuable. Another promising monograph, of a very different order, appears in the list of Messrs. Cassell and Co. It is the work of the very able historian, Miss. Frank Hamel, and presents an entirely newly aspect of the character of that much-discussed personage, Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope. Miss Hamel has traced a number of letter which Lady Hester's earlier biographers have chosen to neglect, and she now claims to throw a remarkable new light upon her subject's life and love affairs.

It is often remarked that nowadays the child is so much father to the man that parents and children seem to rejoice in the same amusements, the same books, and she same plays. Messrs. Wells Gardiner, Darton, and Co., taking this theory as a starting point, are just inaugurating a new series of stories, which are designed to appeal to both generations and to rank at once as a boy's book and a parental novel. "The Fathers' and Sons' Library" is the title of this ingenious series, and the first announcements hold out hopes of a successful issue. Mr. John Masefield supplies the first two numbers, "Martin Hyde" and "Jim Davis," and these are to be followed by a striking new tale of public school life by Mr. John Barnett, entitled "The New Gov'enor." It is said that the school will be readily identified, and that the story, which is full of excitement, contains some clever and original character sketches of an uncommon type.

"THE JUDGMENT HOUSE":—By Sir Gilbert Parker. Messrs Methuen announce for publication the above new novel which, dealing with life in England at the time of the Jameson Raid, and shifting to South Africa in the time of the war, shows most powerfully the author's knowledge of the human heart and all those tragedies and comedies of existence which lie far beneath the surface of experience. There is one chapter in the book which contains a situation absolutely new and which would make the fortune of any play.

"THE MORNING'S WAR":—By Mr. C. E. Montague. Messrs Methuen are publishing the above novel which tells the story of young Anglo-Irish man and woman, both of high spirit, courage, and generosity. It opens with an exciting experience in the Alps, and is carried on through many adventures among the Surray hills, in the Northern England of smoke and moorland, and on the Western Irish coast.

"THE SUMMER LADY":—By Mrs. George Norman. This novel is announced to have been published by Messrs Methuen. The story is: A rather friendless young man, returned from Rhodesia with money, takes a wooden hut for the summer upon the cliffs he remembers as a child. There his solitude is romantically disturbed by the Summer Lady. The story of the young people develops to its logical conclusion.

DRAMA OF THE DAY.

In the old days—after all, they are not so very remote—five acts were considered necessary to the making of every self-respecting drama. Extend ell search a little further, and it with be found that occasionally the number has been raised to seven. But to-day we are all for rapidity and conciseness. Shakespeare himself has had to yield to the pervading principle; at His Majesty's, for instance, two enter'actes are deemed sufficient for the longest of his plays. The autumn drama at Drury Lane, written by Mr. Cecil Raleigh and Mr. Henry Hamilton, and to be produced by Mr. Arthur Collins, conforms to the new rule. The transition at that house has been gradual, however. There the traditional five-act melodrama vanished when, in 1894.

"The Derby Winner", owned by Raleigh and Hamilton, and trained by Augustus Harris galloped to victory in four acts without a sensation scene. Now these daring playwrights have gone a steps further. "Sealed Orders," as their latest piece is called, contains only three acts. In the first there are two scenes, in the second six, in the third five. This makes thirteen in all, and thirteen, it appears, is regarded by the Drury Lane management as its lucky number, just as Friday is held to be its lucky day.

Rigidly superstitious, the authors do not share the managerial view. In other respects they are, however, thoroughly modern, and in their promised drama claim that they have utilised practically every topic prominently before the public at the moment. Their title, "Sealed Orders," indicates to some extent the main theme of the plot. But the embroidery is no less important than the cloth, and many of the said issues will, they hope, possess as immediate an interest as the events chronicled in some recent daily papers. Like Mr. H. G. Wells, they are not content with terra firma as a basis for operations; they push their adventures into the air. Also, for their starting-point they have invented a burglary, which it would tax the ingenuity of Sherlock Holmes himself to solve. All this is of excellent augury for the success of the new drama, which is to have the advantage of a most attractive cast, wherein figure Miss Fanny Brough, whose return to the stage after her serious illness is particularly welcome, Mr. Hale Hamilton, the American comedian, Miss Madge Fabian, Mr. Edward Sass, Mr. Julian Royce, and Mr. C. M. Hallard.

The long run of "The Girl in the Taxi" has come to a close at the Lyric. To say a little, Mr. P. Michael Faradry produced there a new musical play, "Love and Laughter," written by Messrs. Frederick Fenn and Arthur Wimperis, with music by Mr. Oscar Straus, who, if he gives us a score as tuneful as that of "The Chocolate Soldier," need have no fear regarding its popularity. For the heroine's part Mr. Faraday has just engaged Miss Evelyn D'Alroy, who, it may be remembered, sustained the role of Nadina in Straus's first opera at a series of matinees some two years ago. It should be noted, however, that the character assigned her in "Love and Laughter" is rather of an acting than a singing order. Miss D'Alroy's contribution to the score being limited to three numbers in the first act. The chief interest of the story is romantic, the action taking place in one of those imaginary countries lying within easy distance of Mr. Anthony Hope's Ruritania. But, as the title indicates, if there is plenty of love in the tale there is also no want of laughter, the comic element being quite on a par with the sentimental.

The dramatic season makes an unusually early start this year. It begins at the New Theatre with the production of Mr. Sydney Wentworth Carroll's four-act play called "The Big Game." Sportsmen will doubtless conclude that this implies a shooting excursion to Central Africa, and the impression is not without justification. The incident, however, occurs prior to the opening of the story proper, which is of a domestic, yet strongly emotional character: What is practically the leading part will be sustained by Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry, who in it will have a splendid opportunity of showing his mettle. The full cast is as follows

Mrs. Grimshaw ... Miss Frances Ivor.
Rita Morrison ... Miss Ethel Dane.
Kitty Morrison ... Miss Eileen Esler.
Mildred Carruthers ... Miss Margaret Chute.
Lizzie Eo ten ... Miss Mary O'Farrelly.
Maid .... Miss Margaret Dallas.
Edward Grimshaw Mr. J. D. Beveridge.
Charles Geddes ... Mr. Lionel Watts.
Julian Ross, Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry.
Acts I. and III, Thornoyk Hall, Essex.
Acts II. and IV., Mrs. Morrison's flat, Mayfair.
Time: The present.
The play produced by Mr. Frederick Kerr

Next in order of production was to have come "The Real Thing," adapted from Sacha Guitry's comedy "Prise de Berg op-Zoom." The first performance at the Garrick was originally earmarked for the 25th inst., but now virtually stands postponed. This is the outcome of an arrangement between Mr. Arthur Bourchier and Mr. Louis Meyer, in conjunction with Mr. Allan Aynesworth, the first named having contracts to fulfil at certain provincial variety theatres during the autumn. As already intimated, the leading parts in "The Real Thing" will be played by Mr. Aynesworth and Miss Phyllis Neilson Terry, the cast further including Mr. George Bealby, Mr. Thomas Weguelin, Mr. Max Leeds, and a young comedy actress now appearing in a West-end revue. Mr. Guitry has intimated his intention of being present on the first night, and, his engagements permitting, of personally attending the final rehearsals.

Mr. Bourchier's "variety" tour will comprise the principal cities in the United Kingdom and Ireland, as well as smaller towns, to which he will pay flying visists of one night or a single afternoon. His wife, Miss Violet Vanbrugh, will also devote the autumn to work of the same kind. Save in Portsmouth, Liverpool, and Birmingham, where they will appear together in the successful sketch "Pearls," Mr. and Mrs. Bourchier will divide forces, each being supported by a different company. During their journeyings more than one new piece will be added to their respective repertoires.

Mr. Arthur Chudleigh resumed operations at the Comedy, on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo, with an American play originally named "The Conspiracy," by John Emerson and Robert Baker but now re-christened "The Scarlet Band." This, it may be explained, is not a coloured sash worn by the heroine but the name adopted by a company of criminals, whose avowed business is to prey on society. "The Scarlet Band" is, in short, a detective drama of the kind of which New York has recently sent us more than one thrilling specimen The hero is one Winthrop Clavering a writer of detective stories who, in search of local colour, is confronted by a serious murder, the perpetrator being a young girl, whom, by a coincidence not infrequent on the stage, Clavering engages as his stenographer. The experienced playgoer will probably assume that in the end the couple marry, and live happily over afterwards. In this he will be mistaken however, as what Americans are wont to describe as the heart interest of the tale develops in a different direction. Among the artists engaged are Miss Marie Doro, as the heroine; Mr. J. Fisher White, as Clavering; Mr. Marsh Allen, Miss Edyth Latimer Miss Victoria Addison, Mr. Charles Granvillo, and Mr. Lewis Fielder.

THE TWING OF THE TWELFTH.

Member that has membed in clover,
On the pay which we provide,
Now thy work is nearly over
All our hearts are horrified.

As we view the Long Vacation
Looming aridly ahead,
We regard the situation
With considerable dread.

As we contemplate what's coming
In the months that are to be,
We've a feeling that is numbing
Round about the vertebræ.

Broods about us a depression
Black and bleak as Erebus,
Since we see a prized possession
Rigidly denied to us.

Providence has so designed it
As to place beyond a doubt
That there are some things we find it
Precious hard to do without.

Yet don't think that we are cut up,
And that saline tears we drop
Just because 'tis time to shut up
Thine egregious talking-shop.

No, our grief is deeper rooted,
And with thee has naught to do:
If for ever thou wert "booted,"
We should not look half so blue.

Were it told us that thy closure
Was a permanent affair,
We should listen with composure,
We should never turn a hair.

No, from Highlands and from Ridings
Practically ev'ry day
Come the devastating tidings
Which produce our dire dismay,

Telling us the bird we cherish
More than any other one
Somehow failed to live to perish
By the 12th of August gun.

Not alone to dilettanti
But to ordinary chaps
Comes the news that grouse are scanty,
Like the worst of thunderclaps.

Member that has membed serenely
On the screw which we subscribe,
Nature when she acts thus meanly
Prompts me to a diatribe.

Still though we must give this year up
As a poorish one for grouse
We will do our best to cheer up
As we eye closing House.

Though short commons be unpleasan
We'll for comfort stick like glue
To the knowledge that at present
Short are cut thy Commons too.

MOSTYN T. PIGOTT.—in the *World*.

GOOD ADVICE.

The waiter rubbed his hands as a stout lady, followed by a family of seven hungry-looking boys and girls, entered the restaurant.

The head of the flock looked at the bill of fare, and selected steak as being fitted to her requirements.

"Steak for you, Reginald?" she inquired of the biggest boy.

"If you please, ma."

"Steak for you, Bertha?"

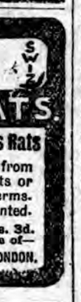
"Please, ma."

"Ah!" she said, when all the seven had fallen in with the steak idea. "Bring me one nice steak, waiter—and eight plates."

The knight of the serviette gasped.

"Do you hear me?" inquired the lady.

"Yes, ma'am," stammered the waiter "I was only a thinkin' that if your family set at the table next the lift and sniffed 'ard they'd get more of a meal!"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Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats
and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
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Ideal for daily use

BRASSO
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POINTS OF VIEW.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

FIRST SAVE THE BABY.

"The fact is that you cannot have a soldier, or a sailor, or even a Member of Parliament, supposing that you wanted one "without first saving a baby," says the *New Statesman*. "Excepting only the cases of Minerva, Adam and Eve, it is now clear that the origin of adults must be traced back through various phases, to infancy. The chief single cause of infant mortality is a defective condition of development at birth, and this depends upon the facts of ante-natal life. If we are to save infants,-in short, we must protect the mothers, who are the original device of Nature for the prevention of infant mortality."

NINE-FOOT SHEETS.

"A striking example of American fear of other people's ailments is to be found in the 'nine-foot sheet' law enforced certain districts," says Professor J. Adams in the *British Weekly*. "This insists upon every sheet on a hotel bed being big enough to cover completely all the blankets and thus prevent all possible contact with the *vestigia* of any previous occupant of that bed All this gives us a very uncomfortable feeling and makes our flesh creep, But after all it is fundamentally right and must be of interest to us in England, for in these matters we are likely to follow America's lead."

TEAM WORK FOR PUBLISHERS.

"I should like to see in the five first cities of the United Kingdom a full-page advertisement, taken, say, for the final Saturday of each month, which would be a summary of the month's publications by the publishers who had combined to pay for the page," says the Editor of the *World's Work*, in suggesting some "team work" for pulishers to their own advantage.

"Here is the great difference between us. Neither is the German nor the Frenchman ashamed of his trade: but the American goes one better, and gets fun out of his job. Our Cousin Jonathan, publisher, may have many other faults; but he is not ashamed of his work."

CROWDED CLOVELLY.

"Clovelly is very quaint and very lovely," adds Mr. Sims. "If I could have Clovelly to myself I have no doubt that I should be enchanted with it. But, unfortunately, I had to share that steep descent of steps and cobble stones through a street of tea-rooms and picture postcard shops with a hot and bustling crowd of tourists and trippers, donkeys and donkey boys, and everybody except the donkey boys had a camera, and the click of the camera was so incessant that it got on my nerves. The Tower of Babel had also broken loose on Clovelly. The American, the French, the German, and the Italian tongues overpowered the provincial English in the hubbub of that steep and narrow stairway from the summit to the sea."

DECORATIONS FOR SERVANTS.

"The French Government is nothing if not paternal. It has taken compassion on persecuted housewives, and will solve the servant problem for them. The scheme is simplicity itself, but one has to be acquainted a little with French custom and the fondness of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen for wearing official decorations," says the Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph*.

"The solution consists in awarding a decoration with a red, white and blue ribbon to all faithful domestic servants. According to a law passed apparently unperceived last July, all domestic servants who have faithfully performed the duties of their estate, and whose conduct is irreproachable, shall receive a medal like the one bestowed on all faithful clerks, shop assistants, and commercial employees generally. This will entitle them, furthermore, to wear a tri-coloured ribbon in their buttonholes.

"The applicants must have served in the same house or family for a period of thirty years, and must have earned the commendation of their masters or mistresses."

CORN PRICES AND CLERICAL INCOMES.

"The bulk of the country clergy derive most of their income from tithe rent-charge, and in many town no inconsiderable portion of the stipends of the Incumbents comes from the same source. We may therefore take it that the majority of the beneficed clergy are interested, to a greater or less extent, in the amount of the corn averages. So long as those averages stand at a figure lower than is warranted by the prices at which dealings in cereals actually take place they suffer in pocket, and in many cases suffer substantially." The *Guardian* complains of the absurd way in which the corn prices are obtained. They are notoriously incorrect.

"The real remedy for this state of things is a comprehensive measure of tithe redemption which would admit of a reasonable redistribution of the revenue derived from this source, and sooner or later such a redistribution must come. But it would be a very large undertaking, which would require not only Parliamentary sanction, but the use of the national credit."

LONDON'S UNDERGROUND MUSEUM.

"While demolishing the famous old mansion known as Camelford House, in order to make room for a picture palace, workmen disclosed a series of curiously constructed cells under the courtyard," says the *Evening Standard*. "The house, which stands at the northern end of Park Lane, was built in 1784 by Thomas Pitt, first Baron Camelford. In some of these cells are stone tables built against the walls, and it is suggested that they were used for the accommodation of prisoners condemned to be hanged at Tyburn, which stood only fifty yards away.

"It is curious that, with all the excavations that are going on in London, so many features should still be discovered every year. It is said that there is the skeleton of a mammoth beneath a square in Bloomsbury; it cannot be extracted without imperilling the houses built upon it."

MARRIAGE A TANDEM.

"People speak of 'double harness,'" she said. "But marriage isn't double harness. It's a tandem. There is a leader to prance and shy, and a wheeler to pull and keep the cart in the centre of the road when the leader jumps towards the ditch." She spoke with sudden seriousness.

"That's true," he echoed. "And how patient the wheelers are."

"Ten years earlier she had been a beauty; now she was a bust."

Julian Street in *McClure's Magazine*.

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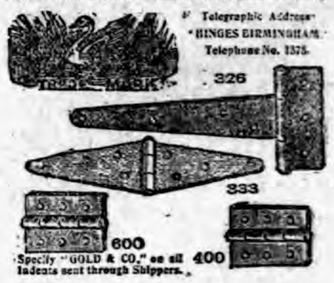

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INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

WORKERS' THREAT AT HOME.

TROUBLES INCREASING DAILY.

ANOTHER RAND ARREST.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The labour unrest is increasing daily and minor local troubles are frequent. The chief railway centres are urging the Executive of the National Union of Railway men to terminate the Conciliation Boards.—Reuter.

PAINTERS' STRIKE HAMPERING LONDON HOSPITALS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

A mass meeting at Hammersmith yesterday was addressed by representatives of the Painters', Electricians', Bakers', Railwaymen's, Waiters', and Musicians' Unions. The speakers urged a public boycott of employers unless they employed Union labour. The Bakers' Union delegate threatened that if bread factories continued in their present attitude, operatives would strike and thus cause a paralysis of the whole of London's bread supply.

The strike of painters is beginning to have an effect on the hospitals. Some wards which have been closed for repairs cannot be re-opened.

Trouble has arisen among Midland railway employees at Carlisle. A number of men imported to-day from Endery to replace forty cleaners, who have gone on strike on account of the dismissal of a comrade, were received with hostility at the station, the driver and fireman refusing to convey them to the engine sheds.—Reuter.

INQUIRY PROMISED IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Sept. 5

In response to the Corporation's demand of Sept. 1, the Under-Secretary for Ireland intimates that the Lord-Lieutenant considers it impossible to institute an enquiry into the conduct of the police until order is fully restored and pending the issue of legal proceedings; but he promises that searching investigations will be made at the earliest possible moment.

The estimates of the number of those without work in Dublin range from 3,000 to 20,000.—Reuter.

ATTEMPTS AT SETTLEMENT.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.

The Trade Union delegates, the Lord Mayor and the authorties are conferring with a view to a settlement of the dispute on the subject of non-Unionists. The Lord Mayor has publicly appealed to the masters and men to elect a Conciliation Board. He urges a short truce to "save Dublin from the horrors of a terrible war."—Reuter.

DRASTIC MEASURES ON THE RAND.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 5.

It is announced that the recent arrest of Labour leaders form part of a settled policy which is being pursued to check the incitements to disturbance. During the last two months there has been constant flow of provocative Labour speeches, but the authorities have, in most cases, refrained from action, wishing to try the effect of toleration. This is now regarded as a failure, and the authorities have resolved on drastic measures.—Reuter.

ANOTHER ARREST.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 4.

Another Labour representative, named Wade, a member of the Town Council of Germiston, has been arrested on a charge of using seditious language.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD AMPTHILL AND THE NEW ACT.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Lord Ampthill writes a vigorous article in the *Empire Review*, championing the cause of Indians in South Africa. He condemns the failure of the new Act to fulfil the promises made, and declares that its real object is to drive the free Indians back to indentures and residence in locations, conditions which, in the case of the Chinese, were described as slavery.—Reuter.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

LORD PENTLAND JOINS A COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The New Zealand Government has decided to take part in the San Francisco Exhibition

Lord Pentland has joined the committee of the Imperial Exhibition.—Reuter.

GERMAN ARMY SECRETS.

KRUPP'S DIRECTORS BEING PROSECUTED.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Following upon the trial in which several German army men were punished for supplying Messrs. Krupp with secret information, the State is now prosecuting Herr Brandt, head of Krupp's Berlin office and two ex-directors of Krupp's for bribery of officials to betray military secrets.—Reuter.

[Reuter's first intimation dated Aug. 5 was to the effect that several "ranker" officers of artillery and a number of non-commissioned officers connected with the Ordnance Department had been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, coupled in some cases with degradation to the ranks or cashiering, for supplying Messrs. Krupp with secret information with regard to the plans of the Ordnance Department and to tenders sent in by other firms.]

CAROLINA GALE.

TOWNS AND DOCKS DESTROYED.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The coast of North Carolina has been desolated by a hurricane. Towns have been demolished, and docks and shipping destroyed. Crops are virtually a total loss.

It is feared that many lives have been lost on Ocracoke Island.—Reuter,

MISS MAUD ALLEN.

CONTRACT FOR INDIA NOT SIGNED YET.

BANGALORE, Sept. 3.

Several papers publish interviews with Miss Maud Allen regarding her proposed visit to India. She will start in winter for a seven months' tour in India, but the contract is not yet signed. She believes that the opposition in Calcutta is based on a misconception.—Reuter.

EX-KING MANUEL'S WEDDING.

80 ROYAL PERSONAGES AT THE CEREMONY.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Ex-King Manuel was married to-day to Princess Augusta Victoria of Hohenzollern in the presence of his mother, members of the German Royal Families the Prince of Wales, and the Duchess of Aosta. Altogether eighty Royal personages were present. After the civil ceremony in the Castle there was a service in the church at which Cardinal Neto, the ex-Patriarch of Lisbon, officiated.

The father of the bride, in a speech at the subsequent banquet, reminded his daughter of a wife's duties to her husband and referred to repeated unions in the past half-century between the ancient house of Portugal and Hohenzollern which had been rich in blessing.—Reuter.

[The announcement that the marriage was to take place caused some agitation among the Monarchists on the Frontier. The latter are believed to have an understanding with committees in London and Brazil. The renewed agitation results from the loss of the hope that the measure for the amnesty for political offences would be adopted and the fact that the Ministerial Council has refused to submit the Bill to Parliament.

The arrangement to allow the Prince of Wales to represent the King at the wedding was an afterthought, since his Majesty had previously decided that he would not be represented directly lest his action should be misinterpreted by the Republican Government in Lisbon, Sir Edward Grey has, however, received specific assurances that this will not be the case. The wedding presents being sent to Dom Manuel and his bride by the King and Queen are a set of solid silver table ornaments, while Queen Alexandra is presenting a golden ewer of ancient design.]

MARCONI CONTROVERSY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ATTACK ON VISCOUNT WOLMER.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

A letter from Mr. Lloyd George to the Press with regard to the controversy between himself and Viscount Wolmer makes a slashing attack on the latter. Mr. Lloyd George declares that Viscount Wolmer's statements regarding the transaction are calculated lies. He maintains that some Ministers in the last Unionist Administration were directly concerned in firms having Government contracts.

Mr. Lloyd George adds that Viscount Wolmer and his family "have been peculiarly offensive in this business. If he wants to take a high line regarding Ministerial investments let him and his fellow Cecils begin by giving lessons at home."—Reuter.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR PETROL.

IMPORTATNT DISCOVERY OF NEW FUEL.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The committee appointed by the Royal Automobile Club and similar organisations to find a substitute for petrol have discovered a process whereby it is claimed to be possible to produce forty million gallons of motor spirit annually from a by-product of coal without depleting the country's mineral resources. It is expected that the sale price of the new fuel will be 1s. 2d. per gallon instead of 1s. 9d.—Reuter.

THE PEARL NECKLACE.

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF TWO GEMS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

It is reported that two pearls valued at £12,000, belonging to the necklace stolen a few weeks ago, have been recovered.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore, sailed from Liverpool for India to-day.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

NANKING CRISIS.

THREE JAPANESE KILLED

GREAT INDIGNATION IN TOKIO.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.

There are already signs of dissension between the three Government commanders at Nanking. Shortage of water is feared owing to drought.

Three Japanese non-combatants were killed in the street, their flag being ignored.—Reuter.

TOKIO, Sept. 5.

There is great indignation here about the killing of the Japanese in Nanking. The Press demands military action—preferably the occupation of a leading port pending reparation. The Premier has gone to Nikke to make a report to the Emperor—Reuter.

ADRIANOPLE CONFERENCE.

AGREEMENT REACHED. SEMI-OFFICIALLY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5.

It is understood that British, Austrian and Russian Embassies have received instructions diplomatically to support the Bulgarian delegates in the negotiations which begin on Saturday.

Talaat Bey, Mahmud Pasha, Ministers of the Interior and War, and Halil Bey, President of the Council, will represent Turkey. Optimism prevails as to the outcome of the negotiations. Both sides are apparently animated with a most conciliatory spirit. Moreover, the way has been cleared by semi-official negotiations, at which it is believed an agreement was reached for a frontier starting at Enos and following the Maritza to a point south of Adrianople, whence it passes to the west of the river, giving Adrianople sufficient ground for defensive purposes. Turkey makes important concessions on the frontier between Adrianople and the Black Sea, while Bulgaria will allow Turkey to fortify the frontier.—Reuters.

EXPLANATION BY PORTE.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Porte maintains that Xanthi and other Western ports have been occupied not by Turkish regulars, but by volunteers raised locally to defend Mussulman populations.—Reuter.

OPIUM TRAFFIC.

HAGUE CONFERENCE FORMS A LEAGUE.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 5

At an informal opium conference, presided over by Lord Kinnaird, it was decided to form an international anti-opium league with international organisations supplying information regarding the evil.—Reuter.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.

According to official telegrams from Urga received in St. Petersburg, the Mongolian Minister of the Interior, acting on his own authority, has granted a five years' concession for the importation of opium into Mongolia in return for an annual payment of a million roubles

The concessionaire, who is a French man, is stated to represent an English syndicate. It is pointed out that Mongolian law imposes a penalty of death on the users of opium, but the Minister explains that the imports are not intended for Mongols.

It is presumed that the opium is for the Chinese in Mongolia.—Reuter.

BRAVERY IN THE AISGILL DISASTER.

OFFICER'S RESCUE WORK WHILE INJURED.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The papers are still full of interviews with the survivors of the Aisgill disaster.

Prominence is given to stories of the bravery of Captain Hill, of the Royal Fusiliers, who although severely injured, did magnificent rescue work.

Mr. Smallwood, a Glasgow merchant says: "Captain Hill saved my life by rescuing me from a burning carriage. At the time he refused his name, but praised the work of his companion, Captain Jotham, (of the 51st Sikhs, who saved three lives). Captain Hill himself was injured in the leg, arm, and hand. When Mr. Smallwood asked him if he was injured in the collision or rescue-work, he replied: "No. They hacked me out of that coach. The chap was a rotten marksman with an axe."—Reuter.

SCARCITY OF HORSES.

GRAVE OUTLOOK FOR MOUNTING TERRITORIALS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Lord Esher, in his capacity as Chairman of the London Territorial Association, has written to Colonel Seely, calling the Minister's attention to the fact that the supply of horses for military purposes is diminishing daily and that it is impossible to mount the London Territorials without resort to impressment, which, he says, is inconceivable except in the case of invasion. The margin will soon disappear altogether as foreign Powers are entering large contracts for the purchase of horses in the United Kingdom.

The War Office has a new device for attracting recruits to the Army. It has issued a tastefully decorated booklet of 61 pages describing the advantages of the Army.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON PRICES.

SALIMA (Kansas) Sept. 5.

The National Farmers' Union has passed a resolution fixing the price of cotton at fifteen cents per pound and binding every member not to sell cotton till the market reaches the price fixed. Repeated efforts to pass similar resolutions have hitherto always failed.—Reuter.

FATAL FERRY ACCIDENT.

HOLIDAY-MAKERS DROWNED.

NEGAPATAM FERRY BOAT TURNS TURTLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept 5.

A sad fatality occurred yesterday afternoon. About sixty native men, women, and children were crossing the Negapatam ferry to attend the annual Velangani festival when the boat turned turtle, throwing the occupants into the river.

Those who perished were mostly women and children.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT.

EQUAL VOTING ON CENSURE MOTION.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 4.

The voting on the motion to pass a vote of censure on the Government in the House of Representatives was equal, 32 to 32. The motion was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker. Five from each side were absent entertaining British M.P's.—Reuter

LATE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND'S ESTATES.

LONDON, Sept, 4.

The Duke of Sutherland left £1,220,900 Practically the whole is bequeathed to relatives and servants.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER FIRE.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

It is now stated that the damage caused by the Manchester fire is £100,000.—Reuter.

[The fire occurred at a great bonded stores, containing oil, bacon, provisions, 3,000 bales of cotton and print goods.]

AMERICAN TRUST LAW.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

The Attorney-General has instituted a suit for the dissolution of the alleged jewellery combination composed of manufacturers and wholesale dealers, several hundreds of firms and individuals being involved.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The death is announced of Major-General Sir John Slade.

The death is announced of Major-General Sir Alexander Reid.

The death is announced of Colonel W. R. Holroyd, late Indian Army.—Reuter.

[Major-General Sir John Slade, K.C.B., had acted as Gentleman Usher to the King since 1910. He joined the R. A. in 1861, served through the Bazar Valley Expedition under Sir Fred-Maude, V.C., K.C.B., in 1878, the Afghan Campaign, as Adjutant of Artillery under Sir Sam Browne, V.C., K.C.B., in 1879; the second African Campaign as Captain of Horse Artillery in 1880; commanded E. battery, B. Brigade at the battle of Maiwand; the siege and battle of Candahar (medal and clasp and C. B.) served on the Staff of general Sir Thomas Baker, C. B., in the Transvaal Campaign, 1881-82; military attache to H. M's. Embassay at Rome, 1887-95; attached to General Baldissera's staff as military attache, 1896; in Abyssinia advanced with Italian troops to relief of Adigrat Italian-African war medal, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy; late A. D. C. to Queen Victoria, commanded to 1899 the Royal Artillery of the N.-E district head quarters at York. He also commanded the British troops in Egypt from 1903 to 1905.]

[Major-General Sir Alexander John Forsyth Reid, K. C. B., Indian Army (retired), was a Colonel of the 29th Punjabis. He was born in 1846, and having joined the 109th Regiment in 1867 was transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps in 1871. He commanded the 29th Punjab Infantry from 1889 to 1898, and served in the Afghan war 1878-80 (dangerously wounded, despatches, medal with clasp, Brevet-Major); Hazara expedition, 1888 (despatches, medal with clasp, Brevet Lt-Col); 1st and 2nd Miranzai expeditions, 1891 (despatches, clasp); Chitral expedition, 1895; relief of Chitral (medal with clasp); North-West Frontier of India campaign, 1897-98; commanded Malakand Relief Column; commanded Uthman Khel Column (despatches, two clasps, C. B.); commanded 3rd Infantry Brigade, China Expeditionary Force, 1900-01 (despatches, medal, K. C. B.)]

TIBETAN ARMS CASE.

TWO EURASIANS IMPLICATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

In connection with the Tibetan Arms Act case, two Eurasians, named A. Gomez and D. Lazarus, have also been arrested. It is is said that they have been implicated by Thorpe, but it is reported that nothing incriminating has been found in their houses by the police and they have been released on bail of Rs 200 each, Thorpe, who is said to be of Chinese origin, has been ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 5,000, while the Bhutia accused has been sent up for trial under section 14 of Arms Act.

The P. and O. Company's S.S. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of Aug. 30th arrived Aden at 11 p.m. on Sept. 4th.

TRAIN MURDER.

EUROPEAN LADY'S BODY FOUND.

KILLED ON RETURNING TO COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW Sept. 5.

A European lady passenger travelling in a second-class railway carriage from Gorakhpur to Lucknow on the Bengal and North-Western Railway was murdered in the train on Wednesday night between Gorakhpur and Gonda stations.

The murder was discovered when the train arrived at the latter station, where the body was removed from the train and was found to be greatly mutilated.

The young lady was a student at the Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, and was on her way to Lucknow to resume her studies at the college.

Another account of the tragedy states: Miss Murphy, a European passenger from Gorakhpur to Lucknow, was found by a guard in a second-class compartment of the No. 1 up-passenger train on arrival at Babhnan at about 22-15 on the evening of the 3rd instant, dead, with her throat cut and property removed. Evidently it is a case of murder and robbery. Part of the stolen property was found in a third-class carriage on the train and between Gaue the Babhnan stations. The police were informed at once, but no clue has been found as yet to the perpetrator.

CONSPIRACY CASE.

FIVE MORE OF THE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, Aug. 5.

In the Barisal conspiracy case, five of the accused, Triguna Prosonna Sing, Romaprosonna Sing, Nabakumar Chowdhury, Rajani Kumar Pal and Annoda Charan were produced before the court, to-day and the magistrate discharged them, as the public prosecutor abandoned the case against them.

The accused, who were paid passage money, thanked the magistrate, who asked them if they had suffered any inconvenience in jail. They said that at first the food and water was bad; but since then there had been an improvement.

The magisrrate advised them not to join any secret society.

In his order acquitting the accused the magistrate stated: "The Public Prosecutor has filed a petition withdrawing the case against five of the accused. There is prima facie evidence that these five were members of the Feni branch of the samiti, but there is no other evidence against them. In the circumstances and considering the fact that the offence of which they are accused is one against Government alone, I consent to the withdrawal of the case by the Public Prosecutor on behalf of Government and discharge the five accused under Section 494, Criminal Procedure Code."

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

SECRET SOCIETY MEN ARMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Calcutta, Sept. 5.

Norendra Nath Banerjee, of Howrah, a telegraph clerk, at whose house the police secured seven revolvers, two swords and a sword stick collected for a contemplated political dacoity, on being placed before the District Magistrate of Howrah, is alleged to have made a statement connecting himself with a secret society and admitting that weapons had been given over to him for custody by a member of that society.

The accused, who is aged twenty-two, was released on bail.

As a result of the names of certain persons transpiring in the course of the examination of the correspondence seized in this connection, two more houses at Sibpur were searched by the C.I.D., but it is said that nothing has been seized.

The enquiry by the authorities, however, is not yet complete, and sensational developments are expected.

Further particulars are available concerning the house search at Howrah and the seizure of arms in the house of Narendra Nath Banerjee. The accused made a statement to the police in consequence of which two other houses were searched, but nothing incriminating was found. The accused was released on bail in the sum of Rs. 1,000. Just over a week ago a third accused in the Howrah Gang case gave him five revolvers to look after.

LADY RIDER'S ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

A lady riding along the cart road below St. Mary's on Wednesday at Kurseong tried to get her horse to face an advancing train. The animal swerved and threw her down the khud, from where she was picked up and taken to the hospital in an unconscious condition. Her identity has not been established.

STATE RAILWAYS.

LARGE INCREASE IN EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SOFIA, Sept. 5.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed railways from April 1 to August, 23.1913, show a gain of Rs. 1,03,513 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

BENGAL DACOITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Two dacoities are reported from the Backergunge district. The first was committed in the house of a Mahomedan, named Babu Khan, by a gang armed with daos and axes. They got away with three hundred rupees. In the second case, 20 men raided the house of Arsaad Ali and looted cash and jewellery.

INDIAN AVIATION.

A MAHARAJA'S GENEROSITY.

AEROPLANE PRESENTED TO FLYING SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

The Maharaja of Rewah has presented an aeroplane for use at the Indian Central Flying School.

Captain Massy, Commandant of the School, who is now in England, has been asked to purchase the machine.

"SWADESHISM."

PERTINENT REMARKS BY LORD CARMICHAEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

His Excellency the Governor opened the Swadeshi Mela (fair) to-day. "Swadeshism", the Governor said, "is a very practical form of patriotism. It stands quite apart from any protective wall of tariffs or from any political feeling of exclusion. The small industries of Bengal are well worth helping, but what is most needed in these industries is organisation in bringing together these who make the things and those who want to buy them."

His Excellency in conclusion said: "One thing I would ask you to remember. Nothing can be done in a large scale without capital. Up to now Bengal industries have depended for the most part on European capital, greatly to the benefit both of Europe and of Bengal. But there is plenty of room for Bengali capital, too. And it is Bengalis who could provide that. Government may help your boys to get knowledge which will fit them to produce wealth, as well as boys of any country can, but if they are to have a chance of using their knowledge, there must be openings for them and capital is needed to give the openings. I would merely ask you to remember that your industries have to compete with industries financed by capitalists who are not accustomed to getting the interest which is often looked for by the Bengali investors and that, until there are men willing to invest money with the prospect of a return, no higher than that which suffice for the investor from other countries, it is needless to hope for a very great development. I am sure however, that Bengali rich men are patriotic, and I am sure they are intelligent. I hope, therefore, you may look forward confidently to the time when it will be clearly shown that Bengal is a country whose people make the fullest use of her natural advantages. This mela is meant as a step in this direction."

BURMA BANK CASE.

AN APPEAL DISALLOWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 5.

Orders were passed to-day by a bench of the Chief Court, composed of Justices Twomey and Parlett, in the appeal by the Bombay Committee of the creditors and shareholders of the Bank of Burma (in liquidation) against the order of Mr Justice Ormond, who confirmed the appointment of Mr. A. Charlesworth, as official liquidator in the place of Mr. E. R. Holdsworth.

The appeal was disallowed, the Appellate Court holding that there was nothing shown to interfere with Mr Justice Ormond's order.

SITUATION IN MUSCAT.

DESTINATION OF THE MULE CORPS.

The "Pioneer" states: "There is no truth in the report from Bombay that a Mountain Battery is being sent to Muscat. Mules that are being shipped are transported for a wing of the 102nd Grenadiers. Unless fresh developments occur no more troops will be sent.

BURMA CROPS AND FLOODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 5.

The estimated area destroyed by floods in the Amherst district approximated 75 thousand acres, of which about half will probably be replanted. Floods are reported in the Toungoo district.

RAILWAY AFFECTED BY FLOODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

Consequent on the floods in Ganjam, and the breach on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line between Urlam and Chicacole the train service on the East Coast line has been disorganised. The Calcutta mail train arrived in Madras yesterday afternoon five hours behind time, and she is expected to be late again to-day.

ANOTHER DACOITY IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 5.

A daring dacoity is reported from the village Kothi Abdul Rehman, a few miles from Lahore. The house of one Bawa Laldas was attacked by a gang of seven men armed with big lathis and a gun. A quantity of jewellry was taken and the wife of Laldas was carried off. The police are after the gang.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 5

The police at Kasur are investigating the circumstances of an attempt to burn down the local church on "Id" day, which is believed to have been the work of some fanatics. The fire was extinguished before any considerable damage was done.

TECHNICAL STUDY IN BOMBAY.

JUBILEE OF VICTORIA INSTITUTE.

LORD WILLINGDON'S APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

Lord Willingdon paid a compliment to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute yesterday, when he made a special journey from Poona to Bombay in order to attend the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation. This institution has played a very big part in the industrial development of the Bombay Presidency and particularly of the city of Bombay, as through its agency the many young Indians who in technical work are constantly replacing European labour have had their training. In future it is to play an even greater part since it is to be a central technological institution for the whole of the Presidency, regulating and furnishing a model for various other institutions on a more modest scale at the principal industrial centres of the province. Thus it was fitting after all that His Excellency should have made a special effort in order to give it recognition and encouragement at such an important period in its useful career.

The Institute, as its name suggests, was founded in 1887, principally through the agency of prominent Parsis together with the Municipality and of the Government. Mechanical engineering and Textile Manufacture were the only two branches of technological teaching which were undertaken at its commencement, but it has since gradually expanded under the guidance of various principals until to-day its curriculum includes as many subjects as the following:—

Mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, textile manufacture (spinning and weaving), technical and applied chemistry, motor mechanics and hand-loom weaving. In addition to these, plumbing and sanitary engineering are shortly to be added. Among the many who have guided and stimulated its developments, there is probably none, who have done more than the present able principal of the Institute, Mr. T. S. Dawson, who first joined the staff as head of the mechanical section in 1903. After acting on more than one occasion as principal, he was eventually appointed to that post in 1907, and his many suggestions for the increased efficiency of the college have culminated in the important scheme which Government has recently considered and approved. The many compliments which were paid him on the auspicious occasion yesterday, though full, were certainly not less than he deserved.

Lord Willingdon appeared to have come fully determined to make a thorough inspection of the institution for as soon as he alighted from the motor and had shaken hands with some of the gentlemen present he remarked, "I am going to see every thing here."

Mr. Sprott and Mr. Dawson then conducted the Governor over the various departments of the Institute, in each of which students were at work.

The Governor was shown through the central power station, the Sir. J. J Workshops, the electrical laboratory, the chemical laboratory, the textile school, the hand-loom weaving classes, the motor mechanic classes and the gymkhana, Mr. Dawson explaining the system of teaching in each instance.

It took over an hour to inspect all these departments and afterwards his Excellency was received in the library where the guests and students assembled.

Amongst those present were: The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. Sprott, Mr. J. Crerar, M. Gibson, Major Hepper, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhoy Samaldas, Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Dr. Nanabhoy A. F Moos, Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahad, Mr. Kazi Kabirruddin, Dr. De Monte, the Hon. Mr G. K. Parekh, Mr A. M. Tod, Mr. H. N. Bhaba, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, and others.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott, chairman of the Board, in opening the proceedings said:—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen.—Our meeting to-day as you probably all know is for the purpose of commemorating the 25th anniversary of the commencement of the actual work in this Institute. Three circumstances make the year a memorable one—the first, the fact that our annual prize giving was presided over by our late Governor Lord Sydenham who in his speech to us on that occasion laid stress on the good work that had been done here and on the necessity for broadening the basis of its activities.

The second was the pronouncement of the Government of their acceptance of the scheme that had been put forward by the Board for converting this Institute from one standing by itself to the proud position of the mother Institute in the Presidency round which the other technical schools will be grouped and to which they will look for advice. This scheme, the inception of which, I take this opportunity of acknowledging, is in its main features the work of Mr. Dawson, the Principal of this Institute will involve the extension of the present courses of instruction and the addition of others and the removal of the Institute from its present site to one more commodious and would have been impossible without the general support of the Government of India and our Local Government.

A WELCOME.

The third is today's commemoration at which I now welcome Your Excellency in the name of the Board. I also venture to hope that the visit which Your Excellency has just now paid to the several departments where work is in progress, will have shown you the very extended and practical nature of the work that is done here and will have interested you so that in time to come you will show yourself the friend of this Institute as was your predecessor Lord Sydenham, to whom the Board owes much. My excuse for not following the usual custom is that there is one here who is far more competent than I am to perform this task,—one, moreover, who for the whole 25 years of its existence has been an able and most valuable Member of the Board of Trustees; I allude to Sir Pherozesha Mehta whose name must always stand out in the history of the Institute in this, the first portion of its career. Long

(Continued on page 12.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

POLO IN POONA.

COMPETITION FOR CHALLENGE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Sept. 5.

The open Poona Polo Tournament for a Challenge Cup, presented by General Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, and four additional cups valued at Rs. 1,000, presented by the Western India Turf Club, opened this afternoon in threatening weather.

The first game, however, was played off without any rain. The teams were:—

Inniskilling Dragoons—Messrs. Free-Smith, Humfrey, and Captains Ritson and Colmore (back).

33rd Cavalry—Captains W. Anderson and Dening, Major M. Anderson and Captain Ferris (back).

The umpires were Captains Chaytor and Goldie.

This was a one-sided game, and the scores came somewhat rapidly. In the first chukker, the 33rd were the first to score, but before it closed the Inniskillings put up two goals. In the second chukker, Ritson and Colmore did excellent work and put up four more goals. The third chukker witnessed more even play, the 33rd put up one goal and the Inniskillings nil, but they made up for it in the fourth chukker and added three goals to their score. In the fifth chukker, the Inniskillings got only one goal, and in the sixth chukker each team got a goal and the Inniskillings stood out winners by eleven goals to three.

The second game was between the 32nd Lancers, comprising Messrs. Johnston and Sherwood Smith, Captain Ferguson Pallock and Mr. Walker (back), and the Poona Gymkhana, comprising Captain Gibbons, Middlesex Regiment, Messrs. Rendel, R. F. A., and Lush-Wilson, R. H. A. and Major Bertie Clay, Dragoon Guards (back). The umpires were Captain Maynell and Chaytor.

This, too, was a very one sided and slow game. In the first chukker the 32nd got two goals. The second chukker was about even, and each side got a goal. Rain now began to set in and further diminished the failing interest in the game. In the third chukker, there was no score. In the fourth chukker, the 32nd put up two more goals, in the fifth chukker one more goal, and in the final two more goals, and came out winners by eight goals to one.

MISHAP TO RIDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 5.

Lieut Handerson, of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, is improving in the hospital, into which he was admitted yesterday, suffering from the effects of a somewhat serious fall during a paper-chase run.

RANGOON TEAM FOR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 5.

The Rongoon Gymkhana Cricket Club will possibly send an eleven to Calcutta in December next.

BOMBAY CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

THE MAHOMEDAN TEAM.

The local cricket tournament will commence on Monday, and the first of the quadranguler matches will be played between the Parsis and the Mahomedans.

The Mahomedan team, which was selected last night, will include the following:—

C. M. Ali, (Captain);
Salle Mahomed Khan, (Cashmere);
Abdul Aziz, (Delhi);
Nazir Husein, (Delhi);
Shaikh Mahomed, (Bombay);
Mirza Yusuff Baig, (Poona);
Firoze Khan, (Cashmere);
S. U. Patel, (Bombay);
Peer Mahomed Isfani, (Bombay);
Shaikh A. Aziz, (Bombay);
S. A. Razak, or K. Tamboovalla (Bombay.)

THE AMERICA POLO CUP.

LORD ASHBY ST. LEDGERS'S CHALLENGE.

With regard to the announcement that Lord Ashby St. Ledgers has decided to organize a British Polo team to dispute possession of the Polo Cup. The "Times" says that.

Lord Ashby St. Ledgers has given proof of his qualities as an organizer in the success which fell to his Quidnunc team in the Champion and Coronation Cups this year. The general hope that he would fly at higher game on the other side of the Atlantic was expressed in the same paper some time ago, and at a time when international sport is occupying a large share of public attention nothing could be more satisfactory than the determination of a painstaking sportsman, who throughly understands what he is about to show England has suffered a sufficient measure of defeat to stimulate a desire to do herself full, if belated, justice in the theatre of international sport. It has been announced with every show of authority that the famous Meadow-brook team has been disbanded, and that Mr. Milburn is the only member of that victorious combination who may be expected to play for America in the next series of matches. It would be idle to attempt to estimate the comparative value of the next America side. But one thing is quite certain; America will be represented by her four best players mounted on the best horseflesh procurable in the world.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

PROSPECTS AND FORM.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Sept. 4.

Wet or fine, the Nasik week is always enjoyable, and is eagerly looked forward to by golfers throughout the Presidency. This year the prospects of a really good week are excellent. The course is in a very good order, thanks to the plenteous rain and the hard work of the Collector, Mr. C. M. Baker. A strong contingent is coming from Bombay, which will meet with plenty of opposition, I so hear, from an equally strong body from Poona, to say nothing of two or three scratch players from other stations, and if only we are given fine days and a certain amount of rain at night, some good scores should be returned.

One or two slight alterations have been made in this year's programme. The P. W. D. Cup is now offered as a prize for the best score under handicap on the last day; the Nasik and Bombay Gymkhana Cups have been thrown open to all comers, with separate competitions on the first two mornings of the meeting, and entries for the challenge Shield and Gold Medal have been restricted to those returning the sixteen best scratch scores on these two mornings.

The week's programme is as follows:—

Monday, Sept. 8 morning.—Bombay Gymkhana Cup, (18 holes Medal Play under handicap.)

Afternoon.—Foursomes, (Match play under handicap.)

Tuesday, Sept. 9 morning.—Nasik Gymkhana Cup, (18 holes Medal Play under handicap.)

Afternoon.—Foursomes, (2nd round.)

Wednesday Sept. 10 morning.—Challenge Shield and Gold Medal, (Match Play, scratch) Captain's Cup, (Match play under handicap.)

Afternoon.—Challenge Shield, Captain's Cup, and Foursomes.

Thursday, Sept. 11 morning and afternoon. —Challenge Shield, Captain's Cup and Foursomes.

Friday, Sept. 12 morning.—Foursomes (final), Captain's Cup (semi-final.)

Afternoon.—Captain's Cup (final).

Saturday, Sept. 13 morning.—President's Cup, (scratch), P. W. D. Cup (handicap), (18 holes Medal Play.)

Afternoon.—Challenge Shield, (final.)

The ladies also are well catered for, their programme being as under.

Monday Sept. 8 morning and afternoon. —9 holes Medal Play (handicap).

Tuesday Sept. 9 Wednesday Sept. 10.—The Bombay Bangle. (Eclectic score competition of 9 holes; four rounds).

Thursday Sept. 11 morning and afternoon. —Foursomes. (match play under handicap.)

Friday Sept. 12 morning.—Foursomes (final).

Afternoon.—The Scratch Medal. (9 holes of the Men's links).

Saturday Sept. 13 morning.—Putting Competition.

The Challenge Shield appears to be very open this year. Among the scratch players are Captain H. L. Adair, Messrs. E. E. Coombs, G. Cook, R. D. England, and M. Ferrers Nicholson from Bombay, Captain Cochrane, Messrs Monteith and Inglis from Poona, Mr. E. E. Boyd from Thana, and Mr. Kennedy from Manmad, while Mr. F. Boyd, the Nasik Judge, is a fine player and may do well. There are several players expected whose form is not known, such as Captain F. A. B. Johnston, Captain D. Ogilvy, Captain E. P. Bedwell, and Mr. V. M. McLeod, while among those who may qualify are Messrs. Begbie, E. Ferrer Nicholson, Kidd, and Major C. S. Lawson.

It is rash to prophesy, but I am inclined to think that the ultimate winner will be found among those who have had experience of the course in previous years, as it is seldom that people do well at Nasik in their first year. Some indication of form may be given by the play in the Bronze Medal Competition on Saturday.

As regards the other Competitions nothing much can be said; the different couples for the foursomes are not yet known, although I hear of three strong combinations in Captains Adair and Mr. England, Messrs Coombs and Begbie, and Messrs. E. and M. Ferrers Nicholson.

It is a great pity that Mr. W. P. Pechey, the captain of the Club, cannot get up this year. He is a fine player, holds the record for the course, and will be much missed. Among other absentees are Messrs T. B. Abercrombie and A Gittens, last year's winner and runner-up for the shield, who have been transferred from Bombay, Mr. W. C. Symes, and Mr. Luck, the former head of the Police School, all of whom are familiar figures at Nasik. Very little seems to be known about the ladies; I hear that Mrs. Inglis is a fine player, also that Mrs. Baines is likely to do well. All the ladies who are already here are practising hard, and while it is impossible to pick out any fairly certain winners. I fancy that Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mrs Tennant, or Miss MacGeorge may win one of the handicaps.

The course is at present playing very well, and it is raining hard as I write, which should help to keep it in good condition for some days. The 2nd and 5th green have been re-laid, and are not very satisfactory, but most of the others are good although the 8th is rather hard and bumpy. A new bunker has been cut at the 6th, to catch a topped second, and the two Powder-huts have been demolished and hazards constructed from their debris, but otherwise the course remains the same as last year.

I cannot conclude this letter without mention of the excellent arrangements made by the honorary secretary, Mr. C. E. Gilbert, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to ensure the comfort of all visitors, and I am sure that every one will thoroughly enjoy their week, even if unsuccessful in the competitions.

THE LATE SIR EDMUND FULTON.

The funeral of Sir Edmunds McGildowny Hope Fulton took place on the 20th August at Cheltenham, the service, being held at St. Stephen's Church.

The mourners included Miss Fulton Mr. and Mrs. J. H. W. Fulton, Mr. F. J Fulton, Colonel Fulton, Colonel Westropp, Mr. L. H. M. Westropp, Mr. L. E., W. Westropp, Mr. Hugh McGildowny Deputy Surgeon-General Landale, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Charles Ollivant, Mr. Leonard Fulton (representing Sir Forrest Fulton), Captain Landale, and Major Prentis. Among those present were General and Mrs. Elliott, Admiral Christian, General Moore, General Hogg, General Cuningham, and General Swinley. The service was conducted by the Re. G. Bayley and the Rev. C. McArthur.

TECHNICAL STUDY IN BOMBAY.

(Countinued from pape 11.)

may he remain with us to give us the benefit of his advice and to restrain the exuberance of a less cautious and less experienced chairman.

Proceeding, the speaker referred to the past history of the Institute.

The speaker continued:

The scheme which is now under consideration of the Board is roughly this: Three years at the Institute followed by two years in the workshops during which time the apprentice will receive a living wage.

Should astudent pass through both of these two courses satisfactorily he will return to the Institute for the purpose of passing a further examination and if successful will receive his full technological certificates. Such a scheme has, I think, every prospect of success and will ensure a thorough training in all ways.

LIVING WAGE REQUIRED.

I again appeal to you, gentlemen, to give it a fair trial and to assist the Institute authorities by taking apprentices and paying them this living wage during the two years of apprenticeship.

The development of industries in India is the great requirement in these days and it is to men with training of the character that I have referred to, that we must look, not at present, for the leaders in such development, that may to some extent come later, but as the actual workers and operators in it. But it is to you, gentlemen, interested in industrial development, capitalists, who can give the operators those opportunities which can only come to them through you, that we must look to help forward this movement.

And now, students, a few words to you on the subject of the new course. It spells work, hard work, perhaps dirty work and long hours, before that coveted diploma comes into sight. But when all difficulties have been overcome and the honour has been attained the reward will be all the greater and you will receive a diploma which, I hope and believe, will be a passport to employment and which will enable any man who is fortunate enough to possess it to enter on his life-work with a sure confidence that a continuance of honest and strenuous work on his part is alone necessary for a successful career.

I have to refer to one more important matter before I close, namely, the removal of this Institute to larger, more healthy and more convenient quarters. As I stated in my preliminary remarks, Government have approved of the scheme put forward by the Board for the extension of its work on broader lines.

One of the most important features of the scheme is the removal of the Institute. The first refusal of a large area of land on the estate of the City Improvement Trust, near Matunga, has been obtained. Plans and estimates for the proposed new buildings are now under preparation, the financial measures necessary to carry out this removal are now under consideration and it is hoped that the move will take practical shape in a short time; public spirited citizens will come forward at the proper time and prevent this public loss.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I consider it a great privilege to have been invited here this afternoon to join you in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of this Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. I only wish that I had had more time to inspect all those interesting classes that I saw this afternoon, but it has made me determined when I come back to Bombay to come and look at you again and to try and master some of those rather difficult technical terms which Mr. Dawson has poured into my ears, and which, up to the present, I regret to say in general, I have been unable to master at all.

Now, let me say, as far as the particular question that you asked me just now is concerned, I think that Mr. Sprott expressed the hope that, in the future, I should be your friend—that I am glad to have this opportunity after what I have seen this afternoon to tell you that you may really rely, while I am here, on my most cordial and thorough encouragement, and assistance in every way. I have been delighted at the extremely practical working that I have seen of what I hope will be an an extremely successful undertaking.

Now, I want to do another thing as Governor of this Presidency. I want to congratulate, and I want to thank all those gentlemen who have looked after the interests of this institution from its inception, who have tended the infant from its earliest childhood, who have looked after what I think the Chairman called its ups and downs, the vicissitudes of its youth, and who have seen it grow to a healthy maturity. To-day, I believe it has become a strong and vigorous parent, and I hope before very long it will have offsprings of an equally vigorous type to be distributed all round the Presidency, which will surely have the admirable characteristics of the Alma Mater.

Your Chairman has rather suggested that the past history of this Technical Institute should be referred to solely by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, but I do not think that your Chairman told you that he had sent me an interesting account of the past history of this Institution, and I propose to take some of the bread out of Sir Pherozeshah's mouth by saying what I have read about the Institute. And what has been the history of this Institute? It is a story of cordial co-operation between individual citizens, public bodies, and Governments or the furtherance of a worthy object, a state of things which I hope may always continue in this Presidency. It is a story of the splendid generosity of individuals; it is a story of the cordial assistance of the Municipality; and here let me say how glad I was to hear that eulogy given by your Chairman to that very able Municipal veteran Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, of whose sterling work for this city I think every one is well aware and it is a story of further assistance by both the local and Central Governments for the furtherance of a most admirable movement on behalf of the young men of this country. And I think the story is one of the most satisfactory stories that I have ever heard.

A WORD TO THE STUDENTS.

And that story tells me another thing. It tells me that over 5,500 young men have gone through this college and over 900 young men have received the full technological diplomas. Surely this is a matter on which you may all be proud; surely this is a fact which should encourage us all to make more efficient the already most proficient technological college in the whole of India. It tells me one more thing—and now I wish to address myself more particularly to the students. It tells me that the course of training is pretty hard and strenuous and that the standard of merit required is fairly severe. but I want to say to you what I know—that, in the keen competition which exists right through the world, such a standard of merit is absolutely necessary. When we consider that in every industrial country—you may take Germany, America or England—they are turning out young men every year fully qualified to take important posts, the competition must be keen, but I believe that you will be equal to it. I have heard that the Indian youth has a disinclination, and thinks it rather derogatory to do manual labour—he is disinclined to take his coat off and really put his back into hard manual work. I am delighted to say from what I have seen this afternoon that I am able flatly to contradict that. Whether there was a little extra energy put into it on account of the presence of His Excellency I am not very clear. The next time I come, I shall come in some disguise and see how things actually are. It is perfectly true that competition is keen, but I do ask you not to be afraid of it. I want you to go forward with high courage and with ambition. And to tell you what I mean by high courage I will tell you a little story. I was going round another form of technical college, the Agricultural College at Poona, and my friend, Dr Harold Mann, showed me the most admirable system under which they worked. At the end of my visit I said to him, "How are the students doing?" Dr. Mann replied, "They are doing very well and work capitally, but when they come to the end of their term, and when they have got their degree and should feel competent to go out and take up a job, and when I have six or seven jobs ready to given them, they say, 'No, I don't want that, I want Government service,'"

A WANT OF COURAGE.

Now I want to say this perfectly sincerely to you. I think that shows a want of courage and a want of ambition, which I regret extremely, and which I hope I shall never hear of again. I want you to take your opportunities with both hands; I want you to take every chance which is offered to you with high courage—the high courage of the man who has acquired practical knowledge of his profession, so that at the end of his term of work he may feel with satisfaction that he is honoured and respected by his fellow-citizens. It seems to me that is a fair thing for me to say if I ask you, young men, who are just starting in the world, to put your backs into it and to work really hard, so that you may be able to do something useful for your country. And I also think it is fair if they say in reply "That is all very well, but what are you going to do?" I promise that the Government shall assist you young men in every possible way that I can. I am going to make an appeal on your behalf to the great masters of industry, not only in this Presidency, but throughout India, to give you young men, a chance. I believe that you, will be equal to it and I believe that you will show by your character, by your high principles and by your practical knowledge, that you are worthy members of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and that you will be a credit, not only to the Institute, but to that part of the world from which you come.

What I have said I have said from my heart, and let me give this last word to you—it comes from one who has had a good deal of experience of practical work in his life—that the man who, whether it is in his work or in his play, puts into his work or play the very best of his ability, generally turns out to be clean in mind, clean in body, a useful citizen, and an honourable gentleman.

VOTE OF THANKS.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, in proposing a vote of thanks to His Excellency, gave a long history of the Institute, the idea for the establishment of which originated in the minds of those educated Indians who were branded as distructive critics, but who were proved to possess a few grains of constructive ability by the establishment of the Technical Institute, which claimed to be the best its kind all over India. Sir Pherozeshah attributed this to the liberal literary education given to the Indians by the British Government. He averred that the Indians appreciated co-operation before it was preached to them by the Hon. Mr. Hill, because, long before Mr. Hill had laid before them the doctrine of co-operation as the best means of achieving success in works of public interest and welfare, the Indians had, by co operating with the Government, established an Institute which had been recognised to be the *alma mater* of smaller similar Institutions in this country. He then alluded to the most critical time that they had to pass through when there arose some difference as to the respective rights of the principal and the Board of Trustees in regard to the management. The Principal resigned and the Board took a bold step by appointing one of them to be the Principal. At first the Government considered it a step that was unpardonable, but when Mr. Dawson—for he was the man selected to be the principal—by his excellent work justified the action of the Board, Government lost no time in recognising the fact that they had made the most desirable appointment.

The vote was passed with acclamation.

His Excellency acknowledged the compliment briefly, and asked the principal to give the students a holiday as they had done a little extra hard work that day.

The guests then adjourned to the adjoining room for refreshments, the catering for which was entrusted to Messrs Mongini Bros.

Three hearty cheers were given for Lord Willingdon as he left the Institute and the guests dispersed.

LORD WILLINGDON.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY AND DEPARTURE.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Ganeshkhind by the Poona Mail. After attending the 25th anniversary ceremony of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Byculla, in the evening, His Excellency left by the Poona passenger train for Ganeshkhind at 10-20 p.m. The Governor was accompanied by Mr. R. E. Gibson, Private Secretary.

The Japanese battle-cruiser "Kongo" arrived at Plymouth on Aug. 17 from Belfast, whither she had been sent from Barrow-in-Furness to be docked preparatory to beginning her voyage to Japan. The "Kongo," which is commanded by Capt. Naoy Nakamo, has on board a complement of nearly 600 officers and men, and will remain at Plymouth till Aug. 26. The "Kongo" has the reputation of being the most powerful battle-cruiser in the world, and she is taking out to the Far East forty torpedoes, which are claimed to be superior to the British weapon.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

in. In regard to exhibition organization they are both high authorities, but the question at issue is not one of organization but of policy, respecting which the views of experts are not necessarily entitled to greater consideration than those of other well-informed. Sir George has taken up the matter with his customary enthusiasm and telegraphing to the *London Budget*, a Sunday paper, now, I understand, owned by Americans, says:—"The United States of America are England's greatest Colony and if we do not give a whole-hearted support to the Panama Exhibition it will be for a sign that the Mother Country of half the sea-washed world is sinking on her sapphire throne in blundering dotage." His reference to America as "England's greatest colony" is very characteristic and if generally taken *au serieux* across the Atlantic—that is almost certain to be the case with a section of the population—it will rather diminish their gratitude to Sir George for his unstinted sympathy. Sir Thomas Lipton, in his latest contribution on the subject, says:—"It does not matter, in the least, to me from a business point of view whether or not the British Government officially participates in the Exposition. I have already arranged to exhibit at San Francisco and nothing the Government may do will affect my plans." I should think the Government are quite aware of the fact. Sir Thomas Lipton's business, important as it may be, is not, if I may say so, extremely important from an Exhibition point of view. When the Government had the invitation to participate in the Panama "Exposition" (as Sir Thomas invariably calls its "Exhibition" being evidently too common a word for him) I do not suppose that they thought for a moment (or cared very much) whether he had or had not "arranged to exhibit" at the Francisco "Exposition." They doubtless had in their minds the great manufacturers whose supineness and not the perversity of the Government is the reason why the latter have "in the present circumstances" (as Sir Edward Grey put it) come to the conclusion that they would not be justified in alluing the country to incur the expenditure of over a quarter of a million, the Board of Trade's estimate. The people who count in an affair of this kind are not enterprising London shopkeepers but the great captains of industry in Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Leeds, Sheffield etc. If these gentlemen were to write letters to the Press, such as Sir Thomas Lipton has written, it would not be long before the Ministry consented to reopen their question. Will the manufacturers change their minds? We shall see.

Mr. G. W. MOIR.

Two days before the lamented death of Sir Edmund Fulton another respected Bombayite, Mr. George Waring Moir, passed away. Mr. Moir was, when I first knew him, a partner in the firm of Lang, Moir and Co. When that firm ceased to exist, Mr. Moir and Mr. Walter Lang became brokers in Bombay. Mr. Moir was an officer of the Bombay Light Horse and, if I remember rightly, had a good deal to do with the formation of that excellent corps. He retired a few years ago and settled down in this country. His death occurred on the 14th, at East Sheen, near Richmond Park.

OLLA PODRIDA.

From the Agony Column of the *Times*:—

Cantab (Classic and Legal) wishes inclusion in occasional country house parties of fellow gentry, for good fellowship, sports, etc.

This must be the limit in "gentlemanly" cadging.

A professional gentleman whose parents, to use the words of the Catechism, gave him the Christian names of "Simon Peter' announces to-day in the usual legal phraseology that on the seventeenth day of August, One thousand nine hundred and thirteen, he formally and absolutely renounced, relinquished and abandoned the use of the said Christian names. The shades of his parents, assuming they have both joined the great majority, must feel a little a shamed of themselves if these announcements come under the notice of departed spirits. It is monstrous the absurd names parents sometimes give their children.

THE FASHION IN LONDON.

THE COIFFURE "CHIC" AND OTHERWISE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Augt. 22

"Chic" is a word becoming strangely hackneyed. It has penetrated the holy of holies of that stolid institution the Dictionary of the English Language, and is used by every little Jane, Kate or Sarah, whose strained eyes have longingly noted it on the exclusive white labels of London's less hautes maisons.

Yet even so, it is the only possible conclusive word to apply to some things. One may wander off in the maze-like paths of eulogy to struggle at last into—"Oh! well you know—its indescribable—it's 'chic.'" And "chic" it remains. So does the prevailing coiffure with its neatly coy outlines and "hidden" charms.

That sounds mysterious, and that is just what le coiffure a la mode is—a gradual revealing of concealed quaintness imparting an air of restrained seduction. For example, here comes a peculiarly charming instance of the "Empire Coiffure." You will notice the woman who adopts this trying style has a mobile delicate profile which can stand accentuation of a "knobbed" crown. Two side hair strands, as you will see, are drawn softly to the nape of the neck and tied. A third strand (from the extreme back) is brought lightly up over this join to form a loose knot or "pump-handle" on the exact crown apex. Close round the face itself nestles a wonderful little wreath of delicate green enamel leaves with white berries, the latter composed of small seed pearls. The wearer of this beautiful little coiffure ceinture is most evidently a woman of means, as she also wears a priceless necklace of slightly larger pearls. But the woman with a slender purse need not grow tearfully envious. If she will crane her neck a little to the right she will see an almost exact replica of the above, only in this instance the circlet is composed of good artificial leaves sewn closely together, slightly overlapping. In place of necklet a tight band of diamante is worn high round the neck, tied with narrow ribbon velvet, (black or coloured) whose ends hang loose over the shoulder.

A successful coiffure depends so entirely on the suitability of one's neck accessories. For instance—there!—just in front of you! The woman whose statuesque features are thrown into high relief by a high coiffure in the manner of a raised roll. The hair is, you notice, draped well over the ears, taken tant from the nape of the neck and turned over into the semblance of a long "sausage roll". The join of the roll (if anything appertaining to the present coiffure could be so inartistic!) is hidden by the simplest of bud rose wreaths in their foliage. The exponent of the above style is also seen to be wearing a purely Victorian velvet neck-band with a huge pendant pearl drop—a happily appropriate conceit.

The "roll" effect even low in the neck is not yet dead, although its swift demise was prophesied at the beginning of the London season. Like a great many more important events of the great Metropolis, from a somewhat wavering weakly birth, it has slowly but surely developed to a prime. It is a coiffure that "se faire distingue" so many heads, as it possesses a classical severeness wonderfully enhancing to beauty of various types.

An entrancing little novelty in decorating the more or less ordinary coiffure it will be noted is worn by the girl who has just stepped through the glass door—there, a little to the left!—do you see she has fixed a kilted frill of *cut* tulle above the roll standing up much in the fashion of an embryo mantilla or—to be grandiose—a waitress's cap? A circlet of tiny rose-buds edges the lower end of the frill. Worn round the neck is a narrow—very narrow—ribbon velvet with long streamers—an apt little finish.

Do you see the woman with the wonderful "branched" hair in the corner? It reminds one somewhat of Cynthia Stockley's heroine "Poppy," whose "sprayed" locks were so important an item in her list of personal charms. The kind of hair that "branches" or "sprays" is generally rather dry, having a "feathery" appearance smooth hair can never hope to attain. And the woman in the corner has taken full advantage of her natural gift. Wisely, she is wearing no hair ornaments of any kind. Her hair is brought simply to the neck-nape and knotted. It "sprays" lightly over the ears, in which are to be seen diamond "stud" ear-rings, whose concealed brilliance scintillates to the movements of the wearer in the most "chic" fashion imaginable.

You see I can't help it. As I began so I make end with "le mot ubiquitaire",

A PEGOUD STORY.

HOW HE PERFORMED A FORBIDDEN FEAT.

The airman Pegoud, who has been endeavouring to test a parachute from an aeroplane for some time past succeeded on Aug. 19 in eluding the vigilance of the authorities, who had forbidden the trial on account of its danger. The parachute which is the invention of a canteen-keeper named Bonnet, is folded in a box in the back of the body of the machine, and is attached by ropes to the person of the airman. Pegoud was flying at a height of about 650 feet when he tested the parachute. He turned his machine downwards and released the parachute from its cover, whereupon it at once spread out and drifted slowly to the ground with its passenger. His monoplane, the motor of which had been stopped, went through a series of fantastic movements before coming to earth which it, did without damage.

The new naval air station which is to be established in the Firth of Forth will be the sixth to be "commissioned" for service in connection with the naval wing of the Royal Flying Corps. Major R. Gordon, Royal Marine Light Inf., squadron commander, who has been attached to the Naval Flying School at Eastchurch from its formation, will assume command of the new station.

THE CAWNPORE TRIAL.

TWO MORE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 5.

The magisterial hearing against [illegible] of the injured accused was concluded to-day before Mr. H. M. Smith, Additional District Magistrate of Cawnpore.

Mr. R. J. S. Dodd, Superintendent of Police, Mr. H. G. S. Tyler, Collector, and Lalla Krishna Sahai Vakil, were examined and they repeated the evidence they had given in the case of the 10 accused.

The Court then recorded the statement of four of the injured accused who all denied participating in the riot and gave various reasons for their presence in the neighbourhood of the scene of the disturbance. The Court framed charges under sections 147 and 333, I.P.C. against the four accused and directed them to take their trial at the Sessions.

The case against Moulvi Abdul Qudir Azad Subhani, who is charged under section 124 (a) of the I.P.C. with sedition, was also taken up to-day. Dr. Sheikh Mohommad Iqbal and Mirza Jalaluddin, barrister, from Lahore appeared among others for the accused.

Counsel for the Crown stated that he had no more witnesses to produce in the case.

The accused, questioned by the Court stated that he had made a speech at the Idgah on August 3 last, in connection with the Machhli Bazar mosque. The accused was shown an Urdu translation of his speech, but without reading he stated that he would make his statement in the Sessions Court. He was quite innocent; he did not went to make any statement before the Magistrate.

The Court then framed a charge under section 124 (a) against the accused and directed him to take his trial before the Sessions Court.

On the question of framing the charge counsel at that stage was not going to specify passages in the speech which were seditious. Two of the injured accused who could not attend the Court were discharged as the Crown withdrew the case against them.

KEDARPUR DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Details of the decoity in the house of Ashutosh Shaha at Kedarpur near Mymensingh show that dacoity was committed at nine o'clock at night. The dacoits took Rs. 18,000. They made a hasty departure but were chased by 500 villagers. The dacoits turned and fired on their pursuers wounding two men seriously. They escaped in a small skiff and successfully eluded the following villagers.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILROAD PROJECT.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Aug. 14, Mr Dillon asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his Majesty's Government had in any way committed themselves to the project of a trans-Persian railroad; and whether he could give an assurance to the House that the Government would not during the recess take any step committing themselves to such a project.

Sir E. Grey: The commitment of his Majesty's Government remains that of September 1912, which is given in No. 341 of the Persian Blue Book, No. 1, 1913. The option there contemplated may be applied for at any time, but the conditions as to construction beyond the northern part of Persia, which cannot in the case of this particular railway take place without the consent of his Majesty's Government, will require very careful consideration before his Majesty's Government take any further commitment. I cannot give assurances to suspend during the recess decisions on points that do not constitutionally require the consent of Parliament. It is, however, a matter of no importance in this case, as the conditions necessary to any further commitment would need inquiry on the spot after the option was obtained, and it is impossible that the consideration of them should be completed before Parliament reassembles.

DIRECTORSHIP OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL.

On Friday, Aug. 15, Sir John Lonsdale asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If the appointment of Mr. Horneil to the Bengal directorship of public instruction has been confirmed; and, if not, whether an inquiry will be held into the circumstances of this appointment before it is finally ratified.

Mr. Montagu: I have nothing to add to the reply on this matter given to the honourable member for West Donegal on Aug. 12.

SAN FRANCISCO WHITE SLAVE CASE.

Mr. Maury Diggs, the California architect whom a San Francisco jury on Aug 20 convicted on four counts of his indictment under the Mann White Slave Act is liable to a sentence of from four to 20 years He was to be sentenced on September 2.

Widespread interest is taken in the case, because Mr. Drew Caminetti son of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration was jointly indicted with Mr. Diggs. His trial had not begun in mail week. Both men were accused in the indictment of taking two girls from Sacramento to Reno Neyads, where they lived together until arrested by the Federal authorities The affair was brought into national prominence when the Federal District Attorney Mr. MacNab of California in resigning his position accused the Attorney-General's Office of having delayed the trial for political reasons. It subsequently appeared that the Secretary of Labour had requested postponement until Commissioner Caminetti, who wished to return to San Francisco in order to aid his son, could familiarize himself with his new duties in Washington.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

RESULT
"MILKMAID"
ACROSTIC COMPETITION

The Advertising Manager of Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company has pleasure in announcing that he has judged the acrostic given below as being the best received and has to-day sent a cheque value Rs. 150 to the composer :—Mr. W. J. Scully, No. 8, Grant Buildings Colaba, Bombay.

Milk and money! Both are things we cannot do without
In fact to get the former good, is paramount, no doubt
Let other people spend their cash on local stuff, but we
Keep firm in our intention to have "MILKMAID" in our tea
Made into puddings, cakes or sweets, or any kind of food
A lot of Nestle's "Milkmaid Brand" will surely do us good
It may one day please fortune kind, to still more greatly please
Discovering within the tin "one hundred prize rupees."

THE FOLLOWING ARE SPECIALLY COMMENDED

"Milkmaid Milk," that magic phrase conjures only thoughts of praise,
Into every home it brings happiness with fleet estwings.
Like it what is there on earth? we can never know its worth,
Knighthood fit for those who find any milk a nicer kind.
Mothers now swear by its name, for its winning world wide fame,
All that health and strength can mean, in this Milkmaid Milk is seen.
Instantly it puts new life into infant, man and wife,
Doubtless first in all the land, stands unrivalled "Milkmaid Brand."

R. G. KEESS,
Suptd. Accountant General's Office, Bombay.

Most exalted, Krishna's Cordial, Milkmaid Milk can now be found,
In the Cottage and the Palace, In the wide world all around,
Lurks within its Tin a Treasure, Lovely like fair Radha's Love
Kings and Queens and young and aged, Know 'tis Blessing from Above.
Milkmaid Milk fair Radha cries out, Mark! 'tis old and ancient cry.
And Shri Krishna to Vrinda-van, At the sonorous sound doth fly!
In he rushes, kisses Radha, In his heart, so young and gay,
Draws his Sweetheart's fairest figure, Drinks the Milkmaid's Milk away.

TRIMBAKRAI JADAVRAI DESAI,
Barrister-at-Law,
C/o Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad,
Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

Memsahib! Konsa bohu and acheha dud
"Idvocate" chappa "Milkmaid" very good,
Let us go jaldi mol lene ko,
Kemp Company ko chiti liko
Mera baba ko bhi pilainga,
Aur sab long iska tarif karenga
Inam ke waste ehi hai achecha "Crostic"
Dusra jat ka dud pineke waste nahin tic!

SURGN. Capt. A. LYON MERCADA, I.M.S.,
Bella Vista, Deolali.

Made in a dairy, closed in a tin,
Ingredients healthy, fame bound to win;
Luscious, nutritious, trade mark a maid,
Keeping a can on her head, with small aid;
More I can't tell you, but one thing I'll say,
All kiddies love it, and want it all day;
If still you can't guess it, well don't scratch your mop,
Down the line of first letters, just read from the top.

Mrs. R. SHARMAN,
No. 8, Grants Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.

Milkmaid's the cry so a milk is at stake
In "Doods" I have dabbled of various make.
Long-memoried "Gwalas," and all of their ilk,
Keep sending me samples, to buy of their milk.
May I, Sir Acrostic, send you my opinion,
Although perhaps by now you've received quite a million.
I vouch that the milk of the "Milkmaid" brand
Doth place itself first, of all milks in this land.

Mrs. A. C. SINCLAIR,
Station Hospital, Kirkee.

Mother had a little cow
Its milk I could not stand
Like all wise Bombay people now, I
Keep on "Milk Maid Brand."
Mother had the poor thing killed
Alas! it was a sin
Inside this little cow we found, a
Dainty "Milk Maid" tin.

R. O. KELLY,
No. 8, Grant Bds. Colaba; Bombay.

Mothers, who their babes must nourish, I pray you list to me,
If you wish your children flourish, See them grow up healthy,
Leave off milk that you doubt is pure, be careful from the start.
Keep Milk Maid, and always secure each tin from the right mart.
Many who used the Brand now say: Send us more every day.
All o'er the globe Milkmaid holds sway; To each home a pleasure.
In a tin you buy now you may
Discover the hidden treasure

B. J. H. SOMAKE,
11 Church Gate Street.

Milkmaid Milk, the finest drink, will make even sickly people pink
It can be had from any shop—only do not waste a drop.
Look at the economy you'll derive, if this brand to buy you'll strive
Knights and ladies smack their lips, after having just two sips
Mind you get the genuine stuff, as others may be playing a bluff.
And to your friends the good news take, Just "for old acquaintance sake"
In this you'll be supplying strength, lengthening life to its proper length.
Doctors say where'r t'is sold, that it's worth its weight in gold!

E. E. SCOTT,
37, Fort Street, Bombay.

Mercifully
Introduced
Lessens
Kids'
Mortality,
And
Incidentally
Death-rate.

"MUGGINS,"
Town Barracks, Bombay.

"Milkmaid" milk—the hall mark brand, the milk untouch'd by human hand;
In the North, South, East and West, you will find it far the best;
Like all good things upon this earth, of imitations it's no dearth.
King and peasant, the rich and poor, you will find it in their store;
Mark you well my words to say, this the brand that's come to stay;
All will try to win the race, "Milkmaid" must take pride of place.
In the course of thirty years, its name unparalel'd still appears:
Devoid of all bacterial germs—could you wish for better terms?

W. R. F. ROBINSON,
Rachel Lodge, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Milkmaid brand stands every test, for it is the very best,
Ideal, wholesome, microbe-free, learned men do all agree,
Little infants thrive on it, invalids are rendered fit,
Keeps away disease and ill, saves us many a doctor's bill.
Milkmaid Milk is rich and sweet and the Cream's a perfect treat
Armies, the Admiralty, travellers by land or sea
In it goes into their tea—a priceless boon in cookery.
Do then quickly buy a tin, you perchance a prize may win.

(Miss) KATHLEEN GOMES, L. M. S.,
"Mohommedi Mahal" Old Money School, Bombay.

Mid cottage and palaces though we may roam,
Indeed Milkmaid's favourite in every home.
Long has its sale continued to rise,
Know you wherein the secret lies?
Many have tried it, 'twas best they declared,
All customers same opinion have shared,
If you've not used it yet, well just have a try,
Do get a tin now, and none other you'll buy.

Miss A. PHILLIPS,
1, Jenkins House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

CONSOLATION PRIZES ARE BEING SENT TO THE ABOVE AND ALSO TO THE FOLLOWING

Nurse Daisy Wormull, 47 Parsee Bazar St. Bombay.
Mrs. J. R. S. Worrall, Batha House, Colaba.
Miss Sharman, Bird Cage, Coleba.
A. C. Bowden, Esq., R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.
S. S. Mirza, Esq., Kashmir Hotel, Bombay.
T. Copeland, Esq., Agency, G. I. P. Ry. Victoria Terminus.
Richard E. Steward, Esq., 5, Kennawa House, Proctor Rd., Girgaum.
Geo. Spilling, Esq., Port Trust Bungalow, Arthur Bunder, Colaba.
George Clarence Stevens, Esq., Stevens Hall, Cross Road, Mazagon.
A. E. Skinner, Esq., Pianist, Alexandra Theatre, Bombay.
Miss Eileen Moore, Wari Bunder Road, Mazagon.
Miss Alice Wilson, Y. W. C. A., Wellington Lines, Fort, Bombay.
Robt. W. Michael, Esq., Sleater Road, Bombay.
B. G. H. Somake, Esq. 11 Church Gate Street, Bombay.
R. M. McFarlaine, Esq., Ex. Eng., Palghar, B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Percy Jeddo, Esq., 410, Parel Road, Bombay, (No. 12).
G. P. Dooley, Esq., 8 Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Patrick Stevens, Esq., Stephen's Hall, Cross Rd. Mazagon.
B. D. Gordon, Esq., Preventive Officer, I-C Sewree Bunder.
Miss Ivy Inkelstein, care of Messrs. Geo. Bertrand and Co., 121 Hill Road, Bandra.
W. H. Elsam, Esq., Southville Wodehouse Road, Colaba.
Miss Edna Keess, 12 South Petty Staff Lines, Poona, Camp.
H. Strelley, Esq., The Grove, Mazagon, Bombay.
Miss D. Jeddo, 410, Parel Road, Bombay (12).
W. Cooper, Esq., No. 1, Colaba Causeway, Colaba.
Mrs. S. W. Patton, Bhargadar, Thana Dist.
H. J. Allen, Esq., Jailor, H. M. S. House of Correction, Byculla.
Miss M. Brooke, Coronation Mansion, Dadar, G. I. P. Ry.
Miss Clara Stevens, Stevens Hall Cross Road, Mazagon.
R. Williams, Esq., 4, Colaba Causeway, Colaba.
D. H. Hoogewerf, Esq., Wari Bunder Road, Mazagon.
W. Gillespie, Esq, Postal Dept. G. P. O., Bombay.
W. T. Scully, Esq., 8, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Geoff. W. Dawson, Esq, Mayo House, Cooperage, Bombay.
Mrs. C. A. E. Whitcombe, Cama Building, Meadow St., Bombay.
J. Bernhardt-Cullen, Esq., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 5 Murzban Road, Bombay.
E. Lock, Esq., 28, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay.
George Powell, Esq., 36, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE ECONOMIC PRESERVATION OF BIRDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—This is a nice sounding title of a society which has recently been started, but readers should be cautioned against it, as it certainly means something more than appears on the surface. It is in fact, a committee formed apparently mainly for the defence of the plume trade. Amongst its five objects we find:

3. To consider and suggest to those interested the best means to protect, maintain, and encourage the increase of all useful species, "including those used in the feather trade, so as to insure a regular supply without endangering any".

4. To consider and advise on the question of domestication of various wild birds for scientific "and commercial use".

5. To get into touch with Government Departments and try to secure official help in carrying out the above objects.

Surely it must be pretty plain what is at the back of this, and the resolutions to be agreed upon by all members joining the committee will, we think, settle any doubts anyone may have left. They are as follows:

(a) That if as a result of the Committee's investigations it is found that species used for trade are neither in danger of extermination nor serious reduction, this Committee does not and will not make objection to the use of plumages of wild birds for millinery or decorative purpose and will not directly or indirectly support any Bill that penalises British trade and leaves Continental trade untouched.

(b) That the Committee will so far as possible discourage irresponsible attacks upon the trade in feathers, and will publicly deny those charges and allegations published in the Press, which this Committee may find in the course of its investigations to be untrue or unfounded.

(c) That any members who may be added to the Committee should undertake by joining it to agree to its objects and the above resolutions, and to refrain from all attacks on the trade during the accumulation of evidence.

Anyone who knows anything about the question knows that there is already overwhelming evidence against the plume trade, whether considered from the economic, scientific, or humane point of view, and the only possible excuse for the plea of accumulating more is to delay as long as possible the doom of this cruel and unscrupulous trade.—Yours, etc.

ERNEST BELL, M.A.,
Editor, "The Animals' Friend."

Kingsway, London, W. C, August, 1913.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

LECTURE AND MUSIC.

The Salle Francaise continues to offer most interesting soirees to remarkably large audiences. On Wednesday, writes a correspondent, an original lantern lecture by Prof. Charlier on the "Art of Drawing," treated humoristically in French, brought 32 members; on Thursday a musical entertainment equal to the best, considering the beauty of the pieces selected and the talents of the artistes, was enjoyed by 101 hearers.

After an amusing Pot-Pourri composed by Mr. Charlier, we listened to Mr. G. Galimidi, a laureate of the Conservatori de Musique of Paris and highly gifted" violinist, who played Tchaikowski's *Melodie* and Kubelik's *Serenade Pierrot* accompanied by Mrs. Ben Hick; two encores were demanded; Halvorzen's *Chant Norvegien* and Barnes's *Escarpolette*. Mme. F. de l'Orma, whose voice is so pure and so cleverly conducted, sang T. del Riego's romance *l'Amour* and an arial of Gounad's *Philemon et Baucis*, with her sister, Miss Ternel, at the piano. Mr. T. Hasegawa brought us an echo of Japan by sweetly playing on his Shakuhashi flute a characteristic piece named *Greeze through the Pine trees*. Mrs. Ben Hick, indefatigable in the cause of good music, rendered beautifully and with her usual virtuosite Liszt's celebrated *Fantaisie Hongroise*, and for the encore Grieg's *Printemps*. Mr. des Longchamps Deville, accompained by Miss E. Clark, sang with alternate strength and gentleness Massenet's effective *Pensee d'Automne*. Finally, the "clou" of the soiree was Mandelssohn's *Allegro*, magnificent rendering of which gained a thunder of prolonged applause for Messrs. Savini and Rasis and for Mrs. Ben Hick.

Prof. Peltier, when thanking the artistes, said that the ambitious Salle Francaise, beside its other features, seemed destined to become an excellent musical centre, thanks to the many ready helpers the Salle had had the good luck to bring together.

PRUDENT PERSONS ARE LIKE PINS—Their heads prevent them from going too far and look for something better than STEARN'S ATLAS TONIC, the last word in tonics. It tones the liver and helps digestion, while it feeds the brain, the nerves and the muscles. It is this double action on the system that renders ATLAS TONIC an ideal tonic for the tropics. It is non-excitant and has lasting effects. Sold by all Chemists in India. Literature free on application to MARTIN AND HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "INDIA," SEPT. 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "India," with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, left Aden at noon on Sunday last, and arrived in Bombay yesterday morning at 6 a.m. with the following passengers :—

Agaskar, Mr R D
Bion, Mrs and Miss
Bose, Mr
Blake, Mr W
Brooke, Mr J
Brownlow, Mr C A L
Brown, Mr P
Breakwell, Mr E J
Cheetham, Mr and Mrs
Cooper, Mr N L
Chapple, Mr F W
Clark, Mr S
Coles' child
Chediuri, Mdlle
Combridge, Mr J
Combridge, (Junr) Mr A J
Crawford, Mr J
Cotton, Mr A E
Cole, Mr and Mrs
Clark, Col T
Davies, Mr D T
Don, Mr
Dove, Mr R S
Elphinston, Mr and Mrs
Emerson, Mr J J
Fox, Major E
France, Mr H N
Gibb, Mr and Mrs J B
Gray Mr S T
Goldberg, Mr B
Gambling Mr and Mrs
Gaisford, Lieut
Gostling, Mr W G
Grimmett, Mr E T
Goodsir, Mr R A
Horr, Miss
Hayes, Miss
Hickman, Mr and Mrs R St J
Huysman, Mr W
Hill, Mr W E
Havelock, Mr B A J
Hawes, Mr C A
Hancock, Major de Hidyaht, Mr B
Harding, Mr C
Jackson, Mrs, child and infant
Jackson, Dr T S
Jager, Mr and Mrs de
John, Mr
Jago, Mr E J
Knox, Miss
Klingenstein, Mr S
Karachiwalla, Mr W
Leans, Mr
Leonard, Miss
Learoyd, Mis
Legge, Mr
Martin, Mr and Mrs
Macassy, Mr V
Martin, Miss
Miles Walker, Mr and Mrs
McLeod, Mr
MacBeth, Mr D
Miskin, Mr W L
Mirza Mr A
Manuel, Capt C
Moklei, Mr E
Nichol, Major W D
Price, Capt and Mrs H W
Pearse, Mr W E
Parker, Major G
Pae, Mr and Mrs
Robinson, Mr A
Rudston-Brown Mrs
Reilly, Mr R A
Rose Mr P
Ron, Mr
Reed, Sergt
Shannon, Mr and Mrs G C
Sprott, Mr
Smith, Capt Lumley
Stead, Mr C
Stephs, Mr E E
Smith, Mr H W
Sharp, Mrs
Stubbs, Mr H E C
Schofield, Mr J A
Tebbutt, Mr E H
Tarachand, Mr G
Tucker, Major G
Woolner, Mrs W
Webber, Mr H C
Wheatley, Lt A S
Willimson, Mr
Wilson, Mr G H

Two more Maurice Farman seaplanes have been delivered at the Isle of Grain Naval Air Station, where they will be assembled for service in the naval wing of the R[illegible] Flying Corps.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—AUGUST 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col E F Rainey 72 Punj
Lieut-Col H F Cooke 32 Prs
Major A P Douglas R A
Major A Murphy I M S
Major G H Griffith R E
Major E B Peacock I A
Major C H Watson I M S
Major G W Haslehurst 29 Punj
Major C F Gunter R E
Major H M Mackenzie I M S
Capt A Young I G R
Capt P D C Johnston 8 Rajpoots
Lieut C D Rawson R A
Lieut R Todd 27 Punj
Mr G H S Hubbard
Mr H S Ker-Edie
Mr W B Harvey
Mr J Coldstream
Mr F H Cooke
Mr F F Shout
Mr F C Redding
Mr A K A Prideaux
Mr T F Main
Rev H W Nelson

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major-Gen H D'U Keary C B D S O to Aug 8 1913
Lieut-Col F G Eeville C I E 6 mo
Major A P D C Stuart 104 Rifles to Dec 7 1 13
Major J E L Bruce R A 4 mo
Major G P Evans R A 2 mo
Major M H B Geddes 64 Prs 6 mo M C
Major J C C Angelo 12 days
Major W G Hamilton I M S 20 days
Capt R J B Yates 22 Cav 5 days
Capt E O Lewin R A 5 days
Capt in G F Waterworth D S O to Sept 25 1913
Nursing Sister Miss A Hawkins Q A M N S I 4 mo M C
Assist Engineer W Will R I M 10 days
Nursing Sister Miss K Cawley Q A M N S I to date of arrival for duty
Nursing Sister Miss I L Harrison Q A M N S I to date arrival for duty
Mr S H Clarke 14 days M C
Sir C R Cleveland K C I E 1 mo
Mr F J Clerk 3 mo M C
Mr A D Green 1 week
Mr F J Jeffries 5 days
Mr R T S Sneed 2 mo
Mr T W G Davis 2 mo
Mr W J S Carrapiett 3 mo M C
Mr B H Ford 6 mo M C
Mr N Bonham-Carter 1 year
Mr R H S Pasley 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major H E C Cowie R E
Major A H T Rouse 61 Prs
Major E Kirkpatrick 59 Rifles
Major A H Bridges 116 Mah
Capt A E Connop 35 Horse
Capt E S C Willis 58 Rifles
Lieut H G Greswell R E
Lieut N H King Salter G G R
Sub-Lieut H C Beauchamp R I M
Lieut G T C Perran R A
Nursing Sister Miss A M Deakin Q A M N S I
Mr T A Curry
Mr G O Allen
Mr F B Evans
Mr W S Wood
Mr E D Chanter
Mr J Holland
Mr R Hamilton
Mr J P William's

A DHOBIE'S LOSS.

Tulsiram Gungaram, a dhobie, who resides in the compound of the European General Hospital has reported that his house has been broken into during Thursday night and ornaments of the value of [illegible]

PARIS POLICE SCANDALS.

METHODS OF MAKING EVIDENCE.

An inquiry has been opened into the Paris police scandals with a view to the prosecution for perjury of a number of plain-clothes members of the force whose method of procuring cases and convictions appears, to say the least, to have been irregular. In a number of cases it is alleged that plain-clothes police have arrested men for picking pockets or carrying prohibited weapons, and have, while taking their prisoners to the police-station, slipped into their pockets the purse or revolver which procured their conviction. Most of the persons thus arrested were of the class that is "known to the police," and naturally the evidence of the police and the production of incriminating articles found on the prisoners has been quite sufficient to secure severe sentences. Many of the sentences thus incurred have already been served, but several men convicted on the evidence of seven policemen concerned are still in prison, and their cases will be reopened.

An inquiry is proceeding into the case of a policeman who is under the suspicion of having stolen lace from a shop in the Champs Elysees while he ought to have been on duty outside the Presidential Place. Not long ago a policeman confessed to having murdered a woman for the sake of money, so that Parisians are inclined to think that the reorganization of the Paris police which has been effected by the new Prefect, M. Hennion, has not come too soon.

In one at any rate quarter, in Paris the scandal which has been revealed in the Paris police force has been connected with those militant Royalists, the Camelots du Roi, who are constantly having encounters with the police as the result of their street fights with youths of other political organizations. Six of these Royalists who were arrested after a struggle by the plain clothes policemen, whose conduct is now under investigation, have lodged an appeal against the sentences passed upon them, alleging that the police or that occasion had concocted a plot to draw them into a conflict. The "Action Francaise," a militant Royalist journal, had been informed that the Camelots du Roi were going to be attacked by the Jeunesse Syndicaliste outside the Church of Saint Medard, where the Royalist organ is sold by young enthusiasts, who in consequence prepared for the fray. When they reached the church they were attacked by a number of men and retaliated with vigour. Their assailants wore the plain-clothes policemen who are now under suspicion, and the Camelots du Roi allege that the infomation which reached the "Action Francaise" and led them to prepare for the fight came from the police.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 6.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
For Consent Decree.

Bhairhanker Hurgovon Veechand vs Bai Rookhibai Burajmal

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

508-12—Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dinkar Khanderao and others Shamrao M and N Edg G W and Co. Part heard 9-8-13.
1014-12—Surajmul and Co Sayed Nuru Syed Hoosein Nalband and anr vs Mariambai widow and anr Jamsetji R and D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Acting Commissioner Report.

461-10—Jamsetji Ramlal Himatlal vs Gopal Nagardas Nadirsher.

Long Causes.

1230-12—Hiralal and Co, Rajabali Ranji and ors vs Bai Sonabai, widow and ors Jamsetji. R D Sham M and N Tyabji D and Co.
696-12—Little and Co M R Dubash vs Bai Sonabai widow Ardeshir H D and Co.
895-12—Bhaishanker The Laxmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bickneil.
150-12—Suonis and K M Mohite vs G M Mohite Shamrao.
724-12—Dubash Bhogilal Maganlal vs Ranchordas Varjiwandas Hiralal. Edgelow G W and Co Dubash and P.
1324-12—Jamsetji Hiralal Gordhandas vs Jugmohundas Damodardas Madhowji.
142-09—Bhaishanker Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs Bamonji Rustomji and ors Mulla.
74-13—Dikshit Y V Nane vs Keshavrao, Bhaiji and others Judah.
1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Damoderdas Rangildas and others Matubhai. J and M F P Pavri.
748-12—Hiralal and Co, Jamnadas Dewkaran vs. Mulji Jetha and Co Pestonji R. K. and Co.
539-12—Mulla and M. Radhakissondas Dewarkadas vs. Motilal Rupchand and others Diksit and P; Muiji K. and Th.
317-12—Patell and E. Bai Amtubai widow vs. Javerbai and others Payne and Co; Little and Co. Patell and Viz
83-13—Mulla and M. Messrs Naranji Jetha and Co. vs Jamnabai widow Dastur and Co.
42-13—Raghawaya N. and Co. Manilal Chotalal vs. Surajmal Liherchand and others. Surajmal and Co. Ede G W Co
58-13—Khanderao L. and M Ranchordas Tribowandas vs. Motiram Gangadhar and another. Judah and S. Nadirshaw and D Sabnis and G.
97-13—Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Saley Mahomed vs. Wada Ibrahim and another. Nadirshaw and D; Sabnis and G.
98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ebrahim and another vs. Haji Ahmed Salley Mahomed Captain and V.
1280-12—Dikshit, Khanderao Nana Morobs vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba, and ors Daphtary F and D Mulji K and Th.
189-12—Maneklal, Ronchordas Harjivan and anr vs Abubacker Abdul Rahman, Little.
226-13—Unwala S D Dadyste vs Suleman Abul Wahed and Co Captain.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.
After the Chamber Work is Over.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1225-12—Edg G W and Co Rundolph De Souza vs Augustino De Souza and others Sunderdas and Co Motichand Mulla and Mulla and D.
774-12—Little, H A K Vasi vs S A H Vasi and anr Edgelow and Bick.
20-13—Ardeshir, Nanakram Devida vs Parbhulal Harilal, Edgelow.
1332-12—Edgelow, Pragji Nanji vs Narotum Gordhandas and ors Payne.
1333-12—Edgelow, Pragji Nanji and anr vs Narotum Gordhandas, and ors Payne.
776-12—Matubhai J and M Kessabhai vs. Gopinath Jiwan Keni D J Mantri.
455-11—Mulla and Mulla Adamji Ammarbhoy and others vs Abdeally Lukhmanji Payne and Co.
1352-12—Mulla and Mulla Premabai widow vs Sultan Amin Smetham B and Co.
1193-12—Vachha and Co v Manekchand Onkarji Narmada Shanker Harjiwan and others.
585-11—Shamrao M. & H. v. Lakhmiram Kevalram Pitamber Akheram Jam R and D.
347-12—Malvi H M and R v Lakshmibai widow and others Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Payne and Co.
1336-12—Edgelow G and W H Co. Nagindas Bhagwandas Bachoo Harkissondas and others Shamrao M and M Mulji Kh and Th.
589-11—Surajmal and Co Mahomed Hassonalli and others v Lukmanji Thavarbhai and others Sm. M and H Payne and Co Surajmal and Co.

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BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The announcement that Sir John Simon will contest the North-West Division at the next General Election has been warmly welcomed in Liberal circles in Manchester. It is frankly admitted by Unionists that a strong opponent has been secured but there is easy confidence that Sir John Randles will retain the seat whenever the election may take place.

The date, on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer will open his land campaign at Bedford, is announced to be Saturday, Oct. 11. Lord Beauchamp will preside.

The Prime Minister, in a letter to the Rev. F. L. Donaldson, corrects certain inaccurate statements made in a memorial submitted to him on the working of the "Cat and Mouse" Act, and points out that there are no prosecutions under the Act, that no person can be incarcerated at the will of the Home Secretary, and that what the Act does is to prevent a prisoner carrying refusal of food to the point of suicide.

At the invitation of Lady Ermyntrude Malet a National Service League demonstration was held on Aug. 20 at Wrest Wood, Bexhill-on-Sea. Admiral Davis presided, and there was a large attendance. Mr. Coulson Kernahan spoke of the lessons of Boer war, and said it was the duty of the nation, be they Radicals, Socialists, or Conservatives, to stand four square in the matter of national defence. Untrained, or even partially trained, men were of no use. The training given by attendance at drills and a week in camp once a year did not qualify them to face trained soldiers. They must have an army to cope with a for on equal terms. Again, there were eight to one soldiers in Germany as compared with England, and though they did not doubt the sincerity of the Kaiser in praying for peace, they must remember that he aspired to take from them the trident of the sea.

The annual conference of the Institute of Journalists was opened at York on Aug. 18, when. Mr. Robert Donald, the President, reviewed the changes which have taken place in the newspaper world during the last twenty years and indulged in a prophecy of what the newsp pers of twenty or more years hence are likely to be. The Lord Mayor Alderman Sir J. S. Rymer, who welcomed the delegates in the Guildhall, was accompanied by the Sheriff, Mr. H. E Leetham, and Mr. J. G. Butcher K. C. one of the Parliamentary representatives of the city. In the course of his speech Mr. Butcher remarked that we had had a striking illustration of the power of the Press in ensuring peace at Home and abroad within the past few months. During the long course of the negotiations which they trusted would lead up to securing the peace of Europe the part which had been played by the Press of Great Britain had been a great and worthy one. The conference was concluded on Aug. 20, when the attitude of the Courts towards the reporting of divorce cases was discussed. Mr. J. S. R. Phillips, of Leeds who introduced the subject, urged that if Divorce Court reports in newspapers were to be prevented, it would be ridiculous to allow the publication of novels dealing with what he called "Divorce Court Incidents."

In consequence of the omission of the Board of Trade to appoint a representative of the masters and officers of the mercantile marine on the new Load Line Committee, the Mercantile Marine Service Association of Liverpool have given instructions for the following protest to be sent to the Board :—"I am desired by the council of this association to express to you their great disappointment that in appointing the Departmental Committee on the Load Line it has been regarded as unnecessary to include in the Committee a single representative of the masters and officers in the mercantile marine. The council cannot but regard such an omission as being most unfortunate, for it is felt that no advice or assistance can be so useful to the committee as that of a certificated master who has had practical experience at sea under the conditions that the committee have set out to make inquiries into. The raising of the load line in 1906 imposed a burden upon the masters and officers of the merchant service on which there is but one opinion —that it seriously added to the discomforts and dangers of sea life, and in making any inquiry into those causes it is distinctly desirable that they should have some one on the committee to express their point of view."

The State apartments at Hampton Court Palace have now been closed to the public for some months owing to the outrages committed in various public buildings by militant suffragists, and local hotel-keepers and caterers complain that they have lost hundreds of pounds as a result of the decrease in the number of visitors to Hampton Court. One of their number has been in correspondence with the Office of Works on the subject and Has received the following letter dated Aug. 15, from Mr. Lionel Earle :—" I am directed by the First Commissioner of his Majesty's Works, &c., to point out that as stated in a previous letter the Board were prepared to consider the application of the Belgian visitors who were staying at your hotel if made through their Legation. Similarly the applications of other foreign visitors should be made through their Embassies or Legations. As an alternative, the name of some person (or firm) who is prepared to sign an undertaking for the good behaviour of the recipient of a permit may be submitted. The Board must naturally reserve the power to refuse to accept the guarantee offered, but they would not do so without good cause. I am to add that the Board regret that they are unable to accept the guarantee of hotel-keepers, in view of the danger at present existing to priceless possessions. The Board also regret that at present they do not see their way to re opening the palace."

Precepts have been issued to the seventy-six Livery companies of the City of London convening a Common Hall of their Liverymen, of whom there are over 8,000, at Guildhall on Michaelmas Day (Sept. 29) for the election of Lord Mayor for the civic year beginning on Nov. 9, when the present Chief Magistrate (Sir David Burnett) retires. There are ten Aldermen eligible for election —namely, Sir Thomas Vansittart Bewater, Sir Charles Johnston, Col. Sir Charles Wakefield, Col. Sir William Dunn, Mr Alderman Hanson, Sir George Woodman, Sir Horace Brooks Marshall. Mr. Aldeaman Cooper, Mr. Alderman Roll, and Sir John Baddeley. In the ordinary course the first-named will be chosen as Lord Mayor.

The new Middlesex Guildhall, which is now rapidly approaching completion, will, it is announced, receive a royal opening some time towards the end of the year, the ceremony being performed either by the Duke of Connaught or by Prince Arthur.

The whole of the work at the Swansea Docks was brought to a standstill on Aug. 14 owing to a strike of the men as a protest against the prosecution of a pitwood worker for an alleged assault on a dock policeman. The man belongs to the Dockers' Union, whose members left work and demanded an inquiry, and the suspension of the constable as a condition of their return. This the dock authorities refused, and later in the day all the other workers joined in the protest. In the evening the coaltrimmers resumed work, but the men engaged in discharging general cargo, pitwood, and ore declare that they will remain idle till their demand is conceded. The trade of the port and district is, therefore, threatened once more with dislocation. Altogether about 3,000 men are so far affected.

Aug. 17 was the second anniversary of the declaration of the national Railway strike of 1911, and some 20,000 London railway men gathered in Hyde Park to celebrate the occasion. They passed a resolution which was designed as a "mandate" from the rank and file to their trade-union leaders to undertake a resolute campaign against non-unionists, and to press for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of 30s. a week.

The officials of the Northumberland Miners' Association have addressed to the members a serious warning against what they call the "strike for everything" advocacy, which has lately become popular in their ranks. Owing to the drain on its funds caused by recent strikes the Association has no money, and the bank overdraft of £10,000., will soon be increased to £16,000; yet three strike ballots are shortly to be taken. A county strike costs the Association £24,000. a week.

The eighth volume of the report on the Census of 1911 [Cd. 6910] has been issued. It contains 667 pages of statistical tables, prefaced by a report by the Registrar-General, dealing with tenements and classifying the people by the size of families and the number of rooms occupied. Amending a total given in the first volume, the report states that the number of private families in England and Wales is 7,943 137, containing a population of of 34,606,173, and the first table shows that per 100,000 tenements 3,207 consists of one room 8,314 of two rooms 13,948 of three rooms, 24,947 of four rooms, 20,635 of five rooms, 13,715 of six rooms and the remainder of seven and up-wards; 5,328 are occupied by families of one; 16,161 by families of two: 19,282 by families of three; 18,122 by families of four; 14,424 by families of five. The number of families of more than five gradually diminishes down to a total of fifty-one families of fifteen persons and upwards per 100,000. It is thus seen that the comm nest size of tenement consists of four rooms, while the commonest size of private family consists of three persons. Of the total population in private families the persons living in tenements with more than two occupants per room form about 9 per cent.

Inveraray Highland games were held on Aug. 20 in a field near Inveraray Castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyll. The games, as at present conducted, were instituted, about the year 1875, but before that sports were held for many years, at least as far back as 1860. The games have always had the patronage of the Argyll family, the members of which have taken an active interest in all that concerned their welfare. The Duke of Argyll is honorary chieftain of the gathering, but as he was unable to be present this year his place was taken by Mr. Niall D. Campbell, the heir to the dukedom.

It is understood that proposals are being considerable by a private company for the construction of a railway line from a point ne r the Fort William Station of the West Highland Railway to the top of Ben Nevis.

On the whole Aug. 15 passed off quietly in Londonderry. Over 500 troops displaced the imported police and their arrival was cheered by the Nationalists. It being Lady Day an arch was stretched across Bridge Street with the motto in large letters "Home Rule and a Fenian King." The police did not interfere with the device. In other Nationalist quarters effigies of Sir Edward Carson were burned. Up to the early hours of Aug. 16 further rioting seemed to be imminent in Waterside and the military and police, who had been promptly drafted into the district, had a tedious vigil. The Nationalist and Unionist crowds faced each other from their respective positions, occasionally throwing stones and nothing could persuade either group to retire to bed before 3 a.m.

Serious charges are made against men of the Royal Irish Constabulary by the Londonderry City Council, which on Aug. 18 passed a resolution asking for a Government inquiry into the conduct of the extra men of the force drafted into the city to deal with the disturbances last week, and declining to pay for their services until the result of such inquiry is announced. The charges made against the police are, briefly.—That they failed to protect the Unionist procession on Aug. 12 from the violence of Nationalist; that all through the week they failed to arrest even the most blatant Nationalist rioters; that on the night of Aug. 14 in a charge through the Unionist quarter they deliberately broke the windows of many houses with batons and rifles; that it was a shot from a police rifle which killed Francis Armstrong on Aug. 14.

The representations of the Cunard Steamship Company that it is dangerous for the *Lusiania* and *Mauretania* to call at Queenstown have been accepted as reasonable by the Post Office, which has expressed the view that the only possible alternative is to arrange for the embarkation of all mails at Liverpool. This question of the American mail service is set out in a Parliamentary White Paper which contains memoranda and correspondence between the Post Office and the Cunard Company.—The *Times* Dublin correspondent telegraphed on Aug. 12 :—The decision of the directors of the Cunard Company not to allow their steamers to call at Queenstown in future to embark the American mails has caused a feeling of consternation in the southern port. Queenstown has been already hard hit by the omission of the *Mauretania* and *Lusitania* to call there on the eastward journey, and for some years it has been recognised that the Cunard Com any would eventually take the step which has now been announced. The effect on the town of Queenstown which has largely been built up on the American traffic, will undoubtedly be serious. It contains no industries of any note, and its practical cessation as a port of call for the mail steamers will be felt on business of every kind in the town.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

The report of Sir Ian Hamilton, the inspector-General of the overseas forces, who made this summer a comprehensive inspection of the Canadian force, has now been published. Some of his more important recommendations are an increase in the instructional staff of the Militia force, an increase in the peace establishment of the active Militia, sixteen days paid training for the rural as well as the City Corps, an interchange between the Canadian permanent force and the British Regulars, the creation of an adequate war reserve, and the organisation of a reserve Militia. Sir Ian Hamilton praises the spirit and the keenness of the Canadian forces, but urges particularly the need of more training.

Twelve hundred armed men have been distributed in the coal-mining town of Vancouver Island, and order for the present has been re-established. Twenty-five refugees have been brought back from the hills, whither they had been driven by the riots, and among these were fourteen women and children, who suffered great privation. Mr. Taylor, vice-president of the Miners' Union, and a prominent official of the British Columbia Federation of Labour, is in gaol along with Mr. John Naylor, president of the Cumberland Union. They were arrested on charges of inciting to riot, and the action of the authorities is greatly resented by union leaders in the coast cities.

Mr. Black, commissioner of the Yukon territory, telegraphs from Dawson City, the *Times* Toronto correspondent states, that Dr. Cairnes, the Dominion Geologist, who has just returned from the White River and the Shushanna districts, reports that the new find of gold is undoubtedly rich. Gold has been found on four creeks, and hundreds of prospectors are already on their way to the diggings from Dawson City and elsewhere.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A South African school of aviation has been established at Kimberley under the direction of Mr. Paterson. The first batch of defence force officers to undergo training were expected there on Aug. 18.

The Treasury loan of £6,000,000 was closed at noon on Aug. 15. A sum of £93,359 has been taken up by the public. The balance will be taken up by the Public Debt Commissioners.

The latest developments in the industrial situation are (1) the abandonment of the proposed Industrial Commission; (2) the probable appointment of a commission of three experts to deal with mine wages, etc.; (3) the institution of a round table conference of heads of the mining industry and the miners; and (4) the establishment of a Trades Federation inquiry into the strike in opposition to the Wessels Judicial Commission which has been sitting for the past three weeks.

The Australian warships "Australia" and "Sydney" have arrived in Table Bay.

EAST AFRICA.

In response to the demand of the Convention of Settlers' Associations, all the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of East Africa, with one exception, have now resigned in support of the elective principle.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph celebrated his eighty-third birthday on August 18, at Ischl. In a personal letter His Majesty has appointed the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Inspector-General of the united forces of the Dual Monarchy.—In celebration of the Emperor's birthday the Emperor William gave the customary banquet at Hamburg, and in his speech paid a tribute to the Emperor Francis Joseph's influence towards maintaining the peace of Europe.

The "Times" Vienna correspondent telegraphed on Aug. 18:—The Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday has been marked by an attempt on the life of the representative of the Monarch in Croatia. As Baron Skerlecz, the newly-appointed Royal Commissioner for Croatia, was leaving the Cathedral at Argram this morning, at the close of the Mass celebrated on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday, a pouny man pushed his way through the crowd and fired a shot at Baron Skerlecz. The bullet penetrated the flesh of the upper arm, but did not cause a serious wound. The would-be assassin was arrested without difficult.

Count Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister, on Aug. 20 fought his third duel since the beginning of the year. His antagonist was the Marquis Pallavicini, son-in-law and political supporter of the prominent Opposition leader, Count Julius Andrassy. The affair was an echo of the law suit brought a few months ago by M. Desy against the then Prime Minister. Dr. Lukacs, which led to the fall of the latter's Cabinet. The duel lasted exactly eleven minutes, when at the end of the ninth bout the surgeons declared both combatants incapable of continuing—both having received slight wounds on the forehead, which, although only required to be patched up with plaster, interfered with their sight. At the close Count Tisza and the Marquis were reconciled.

GERMANY.

The German Government has declined the invitation of the United States to take part in the Panama Exhibition. This decision has been reached much earlier than was expected, but the *North German Gazette* says that an inquiry instituted by the Imperial Government has shown that among German merchants "an overpowering majority" does not foresee any advantage to be derived from taking part in the exhibition.

The "Standard's" Berlin correspondent telegraphed on Aug. 17:—According to the latest German Admiralty reports the newets German battleship "Prinzregent Luitpold," will enter active service on Tuesday, and will be attached to the North Sea Fleet at Wilhelmshaven. This ship, with the three other super-Dreadnoughts now building, will later form the third battleship squadron. The vessels referred to are the "Konig," the "Grosser Kurfurst," and the "Markgraf." They will be commissioned next year, and will also be stationed at Wilhelmshaven. All the German Dreadnoughts will then be in the North Sea.

PERSIA.

A message from Teheran dated Aug. 19 says.—Ein-ed-Dowleh, the Minister of the Interior, has resigned, efforts made during the last few days to induce him to reconsider his resignation have been without success. His withdrawal will prove a serious loss to the Cabinet, as he enjoyed great prestige.

Under the terms of the arrangement concluded by the Persian Government for the withdrawal of 550 of the Bakhtiaris now in Teheran, the first detachment of thirty men left on Aug. 18 for the Bakhtiari country, carrying their arms. It is estimated that the relief to the Treasury will amount to over 10,000 Tomans a month.

A fire broke out, on Aug. 19 in the Ministry of the Interior and spread to the Regent's official residence, part of which was destroyed. The fire did considerable damage, but was prevented from spreading to the outer ministries situated in the palace grounds by the efforts of the gendarmerie. The fire started in two places, and is believed to be the work of incendiaries. A quantity of cipher archives was burnt, also a part of the Maliyat records. There is no trace of the perpetrators.

JAPAN.

An important decision has been delivered by the Court at Osaka (Japan), which rules that the registration of the represen atives of foreign-domiciled trade mark owners under the old trade mark law of Japan is invalid under the new law, and that fresh registration is required.

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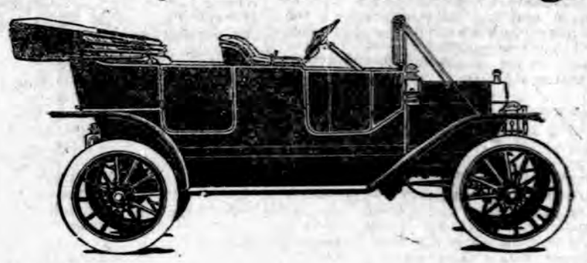

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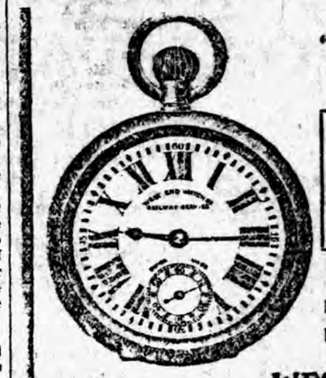

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

SAVED FROM 50 KISSES.

M. Emile Ollivier once told a delightful story of Lamartine's diplomatic behaviour when, as a member of the Executive Committee in 1848, he had to receive a deputation of Vesuviennes :—

The doors of his cabinet were thrown open and filled by these dames, whose dishevelled looks and uncouth garb presented anything but an attractive appearance. "Citizen," said the foremost among them standing with her arms akimbo, "the Vesuviennes have resolved to send you a deputation to express their admiration of your conduct. There are fifty of us, and, in the name of all the Vesuviennes, we have come to kiss you." The poet gave a glance at the fifty unwashed Venuses, and replied : "Citoyennes, I thank you ; but allow me to remark that patriots of your stamp are more than women—they are men. Men do not kiss each other ; they shake hands." And thus by a stroke of the most subtle did Lamartine elude this awful fate.

FRUIT TREES IN LONDON.

The City fruit crop is to have official recognition to-day. That is to say, this morning the head gardener of the pretty garden of Finsbury-circus will essay to pick a basketful of mulberries to present to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. Seen yesterday, he was a little nervous about the adventure, for this is distinctly, not a good City fruit year. The biggest collection of mulberry trees in London is, of course, to be found in the Charterhouse, which, although not actually in the City, is right on its borders. Seventeen large trees can be discovered there. Eleven are in the master's garden, three in the entrance court, and three in other situations. The two little service trees in Staple Inn have no fruit at all this year. In Newsquare, Lincoln's Inn, is but a single bunch of grapes, while there are no figs to be seen anywhere.

WEALTH AND LITERATURE.

Mr. William Le Queux is not the only distinguished author who ever passed from literature to war-contracting. Voltaire also did so. He believed that, as long as he was poor no one would attend to his writings, but that, as soon as he was rich, he would have all Europe for his audience. So he went into partnership with a war-contractor, made a forture, and then returned to his pamphleteering. Mr. Le Queux also, we are told, will now resume the writing of books.

ARCHBISHOP AND CHICKEN.

The introduction of "The Church's One Foundation" into the new melodrama at the Lyceum recalls to mind a rather wicked story of Archbishop Temple. He is said to have protested that he was sick to death of the hymn and of cold chicken. He was confronted with the one at every service he attended, and offered the other whenever he lunched with a clergyman.

THE KING AND HIS REGIMENTS.

By becoming Colonel-in-Chief of the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), his Majesty has raised to nineteen the number of famous British corps enjoying that honour. Among them are the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, "The Blues," the four regiments of the Brigade of Guards, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Fusiliers, the Black Watch, the Royal Rifle Crops, the Royal Marines, and the Royal Welsh and the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Next to the King in this respect stands the Duke of Connaught, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, the Dublin Fusiliers, the Highland Light Infantry, and the Inniskilling Dragoons, while both his Majesty and his Royal Highness have similarly honoured a number of Indian Regiments.

ROSES IN LONDON.

By general consent, this has been one of the best years ever remembered for roses in the neighbourhood of London. The display in Kew Gardens, which was considered above the average, is being prolonged for an unusual period by the absence of heavy rain or tropical heat. A particularly charming effect is produced by the populer favourite. "Dorothy Perkins," which has been planted lavishly on the bank of the pond near the Palm House and along the two adjoining sides.

KIPLING ADMIRATION INDEED.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is not one of those authors whose works, as Andrew Lang says, "are like the fairies, for they cannot cross running water." He has long been the most popular of contemporary English writers in France, and he bids fair to achieve well-nigh as great a success in Italy. Last week the "Corriere della Sera" published a review extending to close on three columns of a translation of "Kim" by Signor Paolo Silenziario. The reviewer concludes his flaming eulogy by describing Mr. Kipling's novel as "the grandest and most vigorous picture ever produced of the glamour of the Orient" Still, he pities those who cannot read "Kim" in the original, "for translating Kipling is like taming a falcon. The process cannot be completed without filing his talons and wrenching his plumes."

WAITING FOR SOMEONE.

A big prize waiting for a winner is the £10,000 left to the French Academy by a lady of Paris to be awarded, with compound interest, to the person who first opens up communication with the Martians. An American wireless expert, who has his eye on this prize, is confident he can get a message through to Mars, if he can induce a combination of electric power companies to supply him with four million kilowatts of energy.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

There were many people who said that with the death of General Booth, the Salvation Army, would die. But nothing has been further from the truth. General Bramwell Booth has come out of the shadow in which he lived and worked while his illustrious father was alive. He has kept the Army well together, and he can say to-day that since his father's death the funds of the Army have not diminished by £5.

USELESS RULES.

One wonders why the Post Office authorities do not remove the meaningless cautions which appear above all the desks at which telegraph forms are to be found. This is to the effect that only those despatching telegrams are entitled to use them. Any one who addresses a letter or newspaper wrapper, signs a postal order, or writes a postcard, all of which can be obtained at the counter, has only a secondary right—if that at all—to make use of the only writing ledge in the office. Of course, the rule is broken hundreds of thousands of times.

REVERENCE.

An American trio, apparently father, mother, and daughter, were observed gazing intently at the cobble stones that pave Red Lion Court. "Johnson trod these here bricks," declared the paterfamilias to a small group of interested onlookers. No one seemed to remember the occurrence, for there was neither confutation nor canfirmation of the statement. "Johnson trod these here bricks," reiterated the American, as he deftly forced a small stone from the ground. This he wrapped reverently in a large red handkerchief, and the trio made for Fleet-street, highly satisfied.

STATE-AIDED ATHLETICS.

The appeal for a national subscription to secure the adequate representation of the United Kingdom at the next Olympic Games recalls the fact that in Sweden the practice of athletics among adults is state-aided. Ever since its foundation, the Swedish National Union of Athletes has received an annual subsidy of 20,000 crowns from the Government. The union bestows gold, silver, and bronze badges on all who attain a certain standard in athletics. In order to encourage the continuance of training in later life, these badges are bestowed according to age as well as proficiency. The gold badge can be secured only by men over thirty-two who can swim 200 metres, take a long jump of 5 metres, put the weight 16 metres, and run 10 kilometres in sixteen minutes. This performance has to be repeated annually in order to retain the badge.

"THE LONDON GAZETTE"

War Office, 22nd August.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Captain Francis D. Irvine, Royal Engineers, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, whilst employed with the Defence Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia. Dated 19th July.

Lieutenant Bernard W. Smith, Scotts Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to H. C. Belfield, Esq., C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, and to be seconded. Dated 13th August.

Lieutenant Herbert F. S. Huntington, The Welsh Regiment, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Gymnasia, and to be seconded, vice Lieutenant H. A. Askew, The Border Regiment. Dated 3rd August.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Edward Bankes, from Camp Quartermaster at the Curragh, to be Garrison Adjutant and Quartermaster at Gibraltar. Dated 20th June.

Establishments.

Royal Hibernian Military School, Lieutenent-Colonel Arthur J. W. Dowell from the half-pay list, to be Commandant, vice Brevet Colonel R. W. Deane. Dated 1st August.

Experimental Staff, Major Kenneth E. Haynes, Royal Artillery, to be Superintendent of Experiments, and to be seconded, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. St. C. Bland. Dated 14th August.

Cavalry.

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Edward J. Nettlefold is seconded for service with the Scottish Cavalry Depot. Dated 8th August.

1st (Royal) Dragoons, Captain Cecil R. Tidswell, is seconded for service with the Scottish Cavalry Depot. Dated 31st July.

Supernumerary Captain Arthur C. Charrington is restored to the establishment. Dated 31st July.

20th Hussars, Second Lieutenant James K. McConnel to be Lieutenant. Dated 2nd August.

Infantry.

Alexandra, Princes of Wale's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Captain Charles J. H. Gardner retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd August,

The South Wales Borderers, Second Lieutenant Chisholm W. Anstey to be Lieutenant. Dated 9th June,

The Durham Light Infantry, Major Robert F. Bell retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd August.

Lieutenant Reginald F. Spencer resigns his commission. Dated 23rd August.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thomas W. Gibbard, M.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice W.C. Beevor, C.M.G., retired. Dated 20th August.

Memorandum.

Colonel Richard O. Kellett, on vacating his appointment as a Brigade Commander, Territocial Force is placed on the half-pay list. Dated 9th August.

A COLONEL AND HIS SERVANT.

Lieut.-Col. H. J. M. McAndrew, of the Indian Army, was summoned at Marlborough Street police court for assaulting Kamhai Singh on March 13. Mr. Purcell defended. Complainant, a gentleman's servant, stated that on March 13 he was on his way to England on board the *Umtata* when the defendant kicked him in the back, inflicting such injury that he kept his bed on board for three days. On arrival in London ten or twelve days later he was taken to the hospital, and still felt some effects of the blow. Witness said that he had done nothing to justify the assault, and he made no complaint to the defendant of his injuries. A surgeon stated that the complainant would always suffer from the effects of the injuries which were perfectly consistent with a kick.

In the witness box the defendant said that on the occasion in question he saw the defendant acting in an objectionable manner in the presence of ladies. He remonstrated with him, and as complainant looked at him in an insolent way he caught him by the arm and kicked him with the side of his foot. He was wearing a tennis shoe with a rubber sole. Complainant then walked away.

Mr. Mead suggested that the case was one for settlement, and Col. McAndrew having agreed to pay the complainant £50 as compensation the summons was withdrawn.

A ROYAL ADVENTURE.

KING AND QUEEN OF ROUMANIA THREATENED.

The King and Queen of Roumania have had an unpleasant experience while motoring from Sinaia to the Royal residence at Komarnik. A band of gipsies planted themselves in the middle of the road along which the Royal car was approaching, and made signs to the chauffeur to stop. As he did not do so they brandished clubs and revolvers, and endeavoured to bring the car to a standstill, but the chauffeur put on all possible speed and drove through them. Several stones were thrown, but the car was already out of reach, and their Majesties were unharmed.—

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